

350 من الدول

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

o. 28,592

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1974

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST—PARIS: sun. Temp. 10-15 (50-60). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 10-15 (50-60). LONDON: sun. Temp. 10-15 (50-60). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 10-15 (50-60). CHANNING: sun. Temp. 10-15 (50-60). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 10-15 (50-60). NEW YORK: sun. Temp. 10-15 (50-60). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 10-15 (50-60). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMIC PAGE.

Austria	10 S	Lebanon	40 S
Belgium	10 S	Luxembourg	10 S
Denmark	10 S	Morocco	50 S
Eire	10 S	Netherlands	10 S
Finland	10 S	Nigeria	40 S
France	10 S	Portugal	20 S
Germany	10 S	Spain	20 S
Greece	10 S	Sweden	10 S
India	10 S	Switzerland	10 S
Iran	10 S	Turkey	10 S
Italy	10 S	U.S. Military (Eur)	10 S
Israel	10 S	Yugoslavia	10 S



FTER ISRAELI RAID—Lebanese family surveying the wreckage of their home, one of a blown up by Israelis during an early morning raid yesterday on a Lebanon town.

## Guerrillas Shell Kibbutzim

### Israeli Unit Raids Lebanese Town

TEL AVIV, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Israel announced that commandos on a search-and-destroy mission crossed into Lebanon today and blew up six houses in a village suspected to be an Arab guerrilla hideout.

While the Israeli troops were in Lebanon, an Arab guerrilla unit briefly entered Israel and fired bazookas and threw grenades at the kibbutz of Hanita, 10 yards south of the frontier, a military command said. No casualties or damage were reported.

Later, the command said, bazookas and small weapons fire from Lebanon was directed at kibbutz snare, in northeastern Israel, miles from Hanita. Israeli forces returned fire. Neither side reported damage.

Israel troops went five miles to Lebanon to the village of al-Jadid, where the military command said they blew up six houses after evacuating the residents. It said that the troops of two suspected Lebanese guerrilla collaborators, back with them.

The kibbutz of Hanita and al-Jadid are in the same area, near the Mediterranean coast.

The latest military incidents took place as a military source said that Syria has put 15 tanks on the east bank of the Jordan River, for a total of nine. At the same time, news reports said that Israeli forces are reinforcing their front line with Syrian in expectation that American may join in renewed Middle East hostilities.

## One Dealer Jailed

### Cruses, Six Others, Are Guilty In Bordeaux 'Winegate' Case

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Two members of one of Bordeaux's most prestigious wine merchant firms today were found guilty of mislabeling and docking wine in a scandal that has beset the reputation of French quality wines here and abroad.

Although given a year's suspended jail sentence, Lionel and Yvan Cruse were otherwise punished with the full rigor of a 1905 wine fraud law that has lost much of its force because of inflation.

They were each fined 27,000 francs (\$4,000) and put on probation for three years, a ruling that Bordeaux observers found harsh in view of the Cruse family's power and prestige in a city they have helped run since the first Cruse, a Danish Protestant pastor, arrived in 1815.

Court president, Georges Lief imposed the harshest punishment on Pierre Bert, the wine dealer who shocked the court by his frank admission of his own guilt and his charge that falsifying wine was common practice.

Alone of the eight defendants found guilty of docking as many as three million bottles of wine, Bert was sentenced to a year in prison as well as a 27,000-franc fine.

Six Acquitted

Four smaller wine merchants were sentenced to suspended prison terms, fined and placed on probation, and six defendants were acquitted in the 240-page verdict.

Both Bert and the Cruses announced that they would appeal their sentences, a move designed not just to clear their names but also to forestall payment of separate fines of an undisclosed amount levied by the Finance Ministry in punishment of the wine fraud.

But the probation imposed on the Cruses and their fellow defendants was viewed as symbolic of increased government surveillance of the entire Bordeaux wine trade, which provides one job out of five in the region.

## France Will Build Nuclear-Powered Helicopter Carrier

PARIS, Dec. 18 (Reuters)—France will begin building a nuclear-powered helicopter carrier next April, French Navy officials said today. France will be the first Western nation to have such a ship, they said.

The carrier, which will have a crew of 840, will carry 25 Lynx helicopters or 10 larger Super-Lynx helicopters for anti-submarine duties.

The ship, which is expected to be in operation in 1980, will cost about 800 million francs (\$175 million).

The vessel will be assigned to sort missions and to anti-submarine and anti-aircraft guard duties. It will replace a conventionally powered helicopter carrier already withdrawn from active service.

## Worsening Inflation Forecast By OECD

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Inflation in the industrialized world will be worse and will decelerate more slowly over the next year than has been expected, and the number of recent, recession-caused layoffs could triple to six million, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicted today.

In the most pessimistic report in its 13-year history, the OECD said its 24 member nations are facing economic problems "unprecedented outside time of war" but have only piecemeal responses to rely on, which makes finding solutions even more difficult.

Warning that the "pronounced and prolonged slowdown" it sees could begin feeding on itself, the OECD stated that "there is a risk of a break in confidence."

Urges Economic Easing

To prevent this, the secretariat recommended that government economic policies be eased "in the fairly near future." Easing, the experts cautioned, "much more drastic intervention" at a later date would no doubt be taken and that would risk producing a "violent deflation" and an "inflationary boom like 1972-73."

But the experts stressed that the "expansionary action" would need to be cautious. Inflation is still proceeding at an intolerable rate.

Even if its advice were followed immediately, however, the OECD acknowledges that it would be the end of next year before "something like normal growth gets under way" and early 1976 before the unemployment level begins to stabilize.

The U.S. economy will be the most depressed among the OECD states, with a decline in activity of 1.3 to 1.4 per cent this year and an estimated 2 per cent next year, and the U.S. unemployment rate, currently at about 6.5 per cent, might approach 8 per cent by the end of 1975, the semiannual Economic Outlook said.

"The depressive effect on confidence of a decline in the United States of the present expected depth and duration" virtually rules out any chance of the rest of the OECD states enjoying a sustained expansion of activity, the report said.

Unused Resources

"It seems probable that on the basis of the output projections to end-1975 there will be more unused resources in each major OECD country—Canada apart—than at any time in the last 20 years," the experts said.

Inflation, now increasing at about 15 per cent a year, could decline to an 11-per-cent annual rate of increase by the end of next year, but "even this slight improvement may be overly optimistic," the report said.

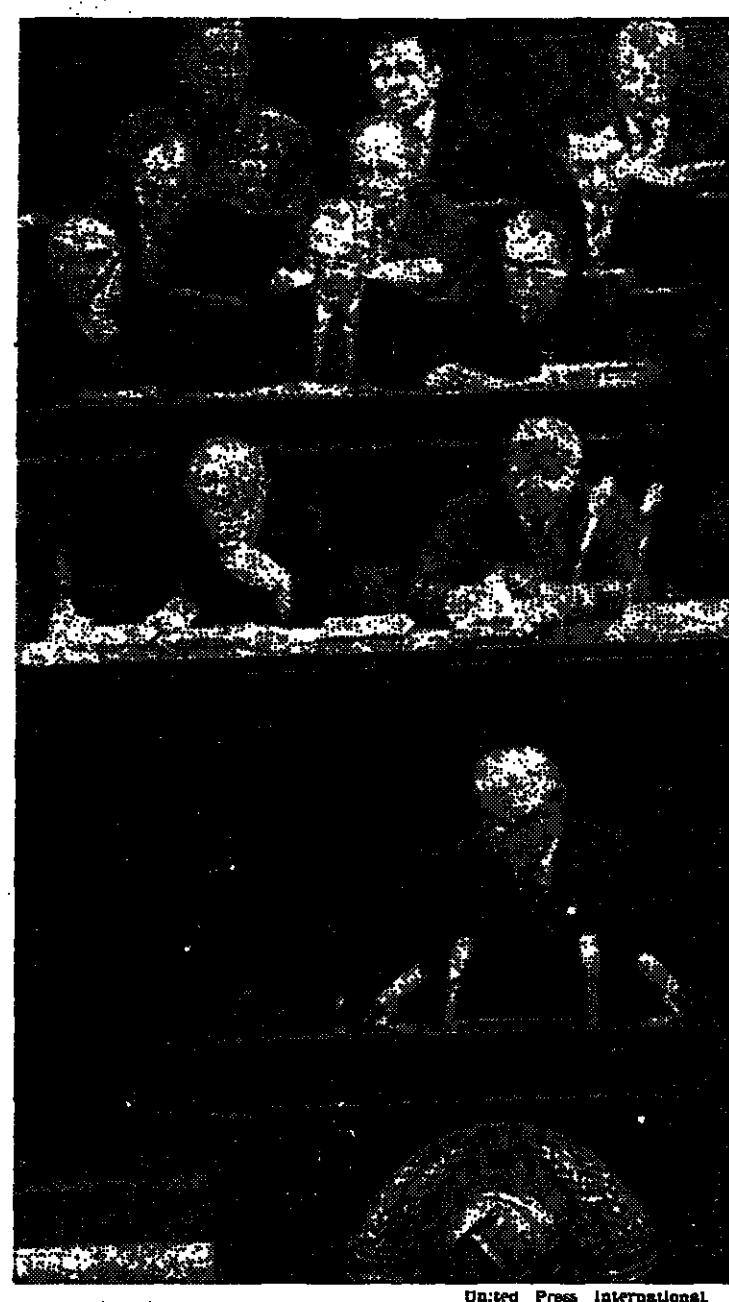
In the United States, consumer prices are expected to rise 11 per cent next year compared with 11 1/2 per cent this year. In Japan, next year's gain is put at 16 per cent, compared with 25 per cent in 1974. In West Germany, price increases should slow to 7 per cent from the 7 1/2 per cent of 1974.

In Britain, however, the price index is seen rising 18 per cent next year, up from an estimated 14 3/4 per cent this year. In Italy, the increase is put at 20 1/4 per cent next year compared with 19 1/4 per cent this year.

Earlier this year, the report stated, "the rise in oil and other commodity prices played the leading role in the inflationary pressure."

After learned French and international wine tasters conceded they sometimes could not distinguish a great vintage from an ordinary bottle, it was left to Gustav Verbank, the official Dutch government taster, to draw a stunner conclusion.

"What with this scandal," he told the court, "it's going to be hard to push and popularize Bordeaux wines—and for that matter all French wines."



AT SUPREME SOVIET—Nikolai Baibakov, state planning chairman, announcing details of 1975 plans. In the second row are, from left, President Nikolai Podgorniy, Premier Alexei Kosygin and party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

## Grain Shortage Indicated

### Consumer Goods and Harvest Fail to Reach Soviet Targets

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Soviet economists said today that bad weather had caused this year's grain harvest to fall below plan and that sluggish industrial output would mean less goods for the consumer in 1975.

Planners acknowledged that the economy will not make good on a 1971 promise by the Communist party general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev, to "saturate the market with consumer goods" by the end of the current five-year plan.

Details on this year's economic performance and the state plan and budget for 1975 were announced at the semiannual meeting of the Supreme Soviet (parliament).

The budget included a slightly reduced defense expenditure.

The state planning chairman, Nikolai Baibakov, said there would be particular stress next year on improving the quality of production and increased output of oil, gas and other fuels from Siberia.

Although the 195.5 million tons of grain harvested was 10 million tons under target, Mr. Baibakov hailed it as the second largest in the nation's history.

"It was accomplished despite severe weather conditions," he said.

Western experts said that the harvest—24.5 million tons under last year's record—would probably leave the Russians short of feed grain with which they hoped to raise meat output. They said the shortfall could explain a Soviet move to purchase U.S. grain this fall.

President Ford blocked the \$500-million sale at the last minute because of a disappointing U.S. harvest and the prospect of higher food prices.

Shift in Production

Mr. Baibakov announced a shift from emphasizing consumer goods production in 1975. He said next year's target increase for light industry, which produces consumer items, is 6 per cent and for heavy industry 7 per cent.

Last year, the economy recovered well enough from the 1973 slump to allow a return this year to increased consumer production.

He indicated that sluggish industrial output this year caused the return to accentuating heavy industry.

Finance Minister Vasily Gerasimov said the 1975 budget would total 202.3 billion rubles (\$25.8 billion at the official rate of exchange). This includes 17.4 billion rubles (\$2.3 billion) on defense, marginally lower than the previous four years of the plan.

Barometer of K. mlin

Western military experts regard the announced defense figure as more a barometer of Kremlin thinking than a true picture of how much is spent on the military. They say the real figure may be triple the published one, with defense funds concealed in other sectors of the budget.

Citing delays in construction and uneven performance of manufacturing plants, Mr. Baibakov said planned targets for light industry would not be met for the five-year period.

Western experts said after 1973 figures were announced that indications were the Soviet Union would fall short of many of its original targets for the 1971-75 plan.

## Russia Denies Deal With U.S. On Emigration

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today strongly denied that it had given any specific assurances that the conditions for emigration of Soviet Jews and other minorities would be eased in return for American trade concessions and credits.

Tass asserted in a statement that "leading circles" in the Soviet Union "flatly rejected as unacceptable" any attempts to attach conditions to the reduction of tariffs on Soviet imports or to otherwise "interfere in internal affairs" of the Soviet Union. To support its contention that no formal agreement had been struck on the emigration issue, Tass circulated a letter allegedly sent by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Oct. 28.

In that letter, which was dated only eight days after the purported agreement had been announced in Washington by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. Mr. Gromyko not only denied that Moscow had agreed to an increased quota on the number of Jews permitted to emigrate but also said he had told Mr. Kissinger that the number of Jewish emigrants might be expected to decline.

Diplomats Surprised

The Tass statement and the letter bearing Mr. Gromyko's name caused considerable confusion here among Western diplomats, who were uncertain whether the Russian moves constituted a face-saving device or an actual declaration by Moscow that it would not make any concessions on the matter of emigration.

While the Soviet Union has never acknowledged any agreement on emigration, American diplomats here have said that its existence was also not denied by high-ranking Soviet officials in private conversations.

Tonight, an American diplomat noted optimistically that the Soviet language had not entirely ruled out some sort of more informal understanding and that the response might be intended generally for domestic consumption on the eve of the trade bill's enactment.

While this interpretation was not shared by several other more pessimistic observers, the announcement did appear keyed to the pending congressional vote to grant the Russians most-favored-nation status in return for freer Soviet emigration. Tass had recognized at the outset of its statement that the trade bill was now "subject to final endorsement." The Senate passed the trade bill Friday and sent it to conference with the House.

[At the White House, AP reported, Deputy Press Secretary John Hushen said, "Until we ascertain what the facts are, we have no position."] The timing seemed calculated to make it awkward for Congress to pull back the trade concessions, which former President Richard Nixon initially offered Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in their first summit meeting, in 1972.

However, the denial might also have resulted from the closed plenary session that was held here by the powerful Central Committee of the Communist party Monday and yesterday, at which the emigration issue is now believed likely to have been discussed.

Having left its options open by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

The balance on current account, which includes all transactions other than flows of capital to and from the United States, actually improved by \$500 million in the third quarter, to a reduced deficit of \$1.6 billion. It would have been in surplus but for the huge increase in the cost of imported oil, which has worsened the export-import trade balance.

Never Before

Most industrial nations, with West Germany one of the few exceptions, are running a deficit on current account this year, something that has never happened before. The combined deficit is the counterpart of the huge surplus of funds being amassed by the oil-producing countries.

Viewed in this sense, the U.S. performance has been no worse than most other industrial nations and has been better than some because U.S. exports have held up very well.

The United States has been getting at least its proportionate share as the oil-producing countries invest their surplus funds, mainly in the industrial countries. But because most of these investments are in the form of bank deposits and short-term securities, the inflow of the funds is not recorded in the "basic" balance of payments, which includes only long-term capital flows.

## Congress Approves Aid Bill; Turkey Is on List Till Feb. 5

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Congress sent President Ford a foreign aid bill today renewing aid for Turkey.

The House took final legislative action on the measure, passing the legislation 209 to 189 and thus removing one of the last obstacles to adjournment this week. Still awaiting approval is a bill providing public service jobs for the unemployed.

The Senate passed the \$2.7-billion foreign aid bill with the provision on Turkey yesterday.

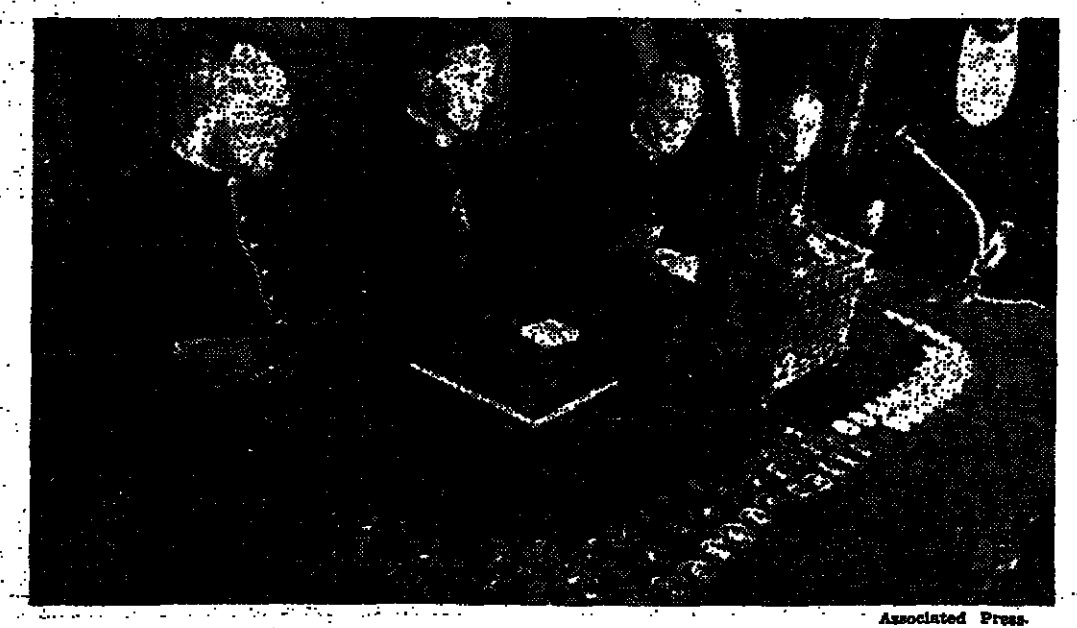
The bill was approved as a result of a compromise worked out by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and influential House members to renew military aid for Turkey until Feb. 5. Congress cut off the aid because of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.

House and Senate conferees agreed on legislation authorizing \$5.5 billion for up to 330,000 public service jobs in local government and for jobless benefits to millions of people who are not now eligible. A companion bill would extend unemployment benefits for 53 weeks.

President Ford asked Congress to appropriate \$4 billion right away for 110,000 public service jobs and extended unemployment compensation benefits. A House committee approved that appropriation last night.

The only other important business facing Congress is confirmation of Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president.

This is scheduled for final House approval late tomorrow, and he is to be sworn in as vice-president an hour later in the Senate chamber. The Senate has approved live television coverage of the swearing-in, the first such TV broadcast.



LEADING UP TO HOLY YEAR—Vatican officials displaying medals commemorating Holy Years from 1300 to 1500 which were taken from the box on the table. The box had been sealed in the wall of the Holy Door which will be opened by Pope Paul on Christmas Eve to mark the beginning of the Holy Year of 1975.







## Meeting in Texas

Astrophysicists Explore Data  
on Gamma Ray Phenomena

By Walter Sullivan

LLAS, Texas, Dec. 18 (AP).—Specialists in the most violent events known, such as the explosions called supernovas, met yesterday to discuss the latest data on gamma rays in the universe whose nature and location remain unknown.

Endless Use  
of X-Rays  
Criticized

HEINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Necessary X-rays cost Americans an estimated \$1.4 billion a year, but many say they are overused, according to a report today by Ralph Nader's research group.

Author, Patricia Laws, a professor of physics at SUNY College, said 90 per cent of 130 million medical and X-rays taken annually are not medically justified, blamed poor judgment by physicians, employers and patients; of poor equipment and techniques; and X-rays to physicians and dentists administered lavishly.

The total annual medical X-rays are only 110 million a year, patients taking 14 times more for dental X-rays than they are for medical X-rays, she said.

The report, entitled "Medical X-rays: A Consumer's Guide to Avoiding Unnecessary Exposure," warns that radiation may increase the risk of birth defects, mutations, cancer and leukemia.

Patients already are bombarded from nuclear weapons, television sets, radium watches and high-altitude X-rays, she said. The largest source of man-made radiation in the United States, she said, is the radiation cannot be seen, the damage may not be felt for years, Dr. Laws said. She said that young children, pregnant women and people with cancer are most at risk.

She said that a patient with cancer should not be given X-rays, and suggest using ultrasonics for a diagnosis.

Laws, a member of the Food and Drug Administration's advisory committee, said that medical X-rays cause many health risks, comparable to the lung risks run by "regular" smokers.

She recommended that pregnant women avoid all X-ray of the lower back or abdomen unless there are strong reasons of a serious condition, said patients should ask doctor or dentist to explain if X-ray is necessary, especially in the case of young children, and suggest using ultrasonics for a diagnosis.

Strike in France  
Is Delayed

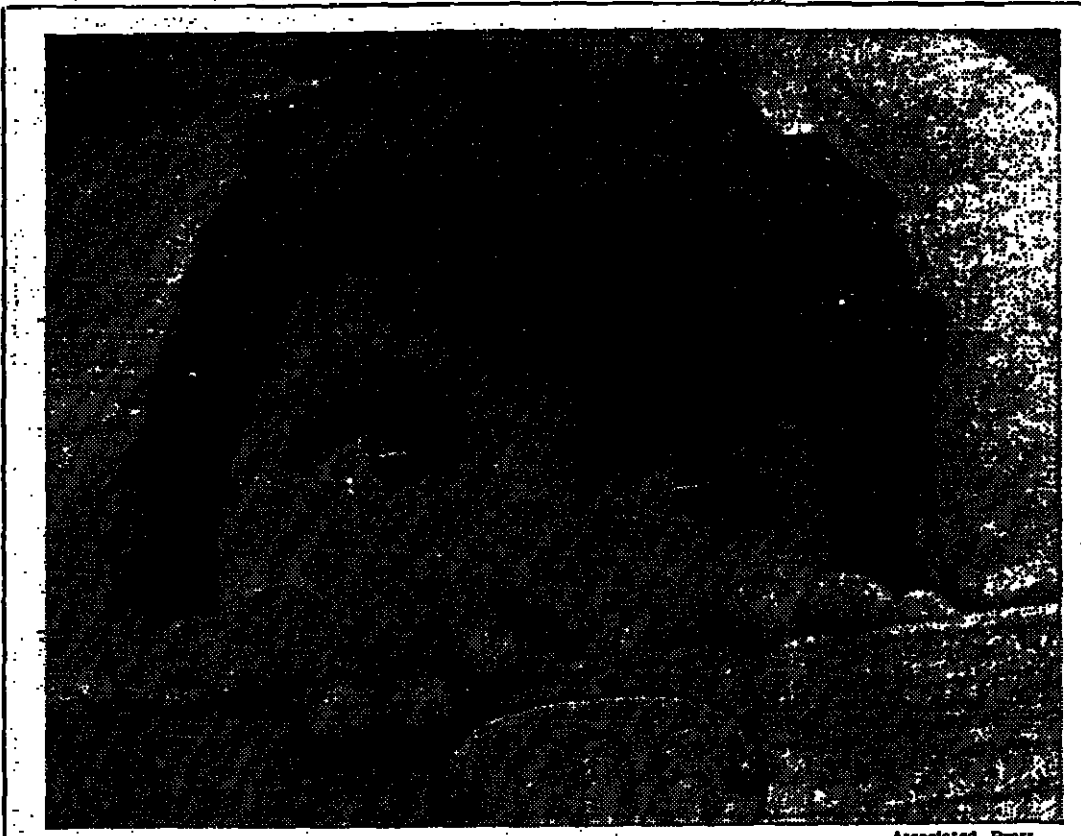
PARIS, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—The strike in French cities is taking up to 16 hours a day despite the settlement of a postal strike three days ago, the newspaper France-Press reported today.

Newspaper reported 50 letters a day the day the strike ended. After, to Lille, about 125 north of Paris, took 16 days to deliver. Letters to Reims, Toulouse and Bordeaux arrived within one to two days outside Paris, took less.

Officials said services would be back to normal until January.



**King's Ransom**  
12 years old  
A distinctly superior SCOTCH



A DEAF CHILD LOOKS AT CHRISTMAS—A student at New York's School for the Deaf watching a Christmas play done by teachers and students in sign language.

Cover-Up Jury  
Hears Final  
Defendant

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Watergate cover-up trial defendant Kenneth Parkinson admitted today that he relayed assurances to the original Watergate burglars that any commitments made to them would be honored.

Mr. Parkinson insisted, however, that he never knew the defendants were being paid cash in exchange for their silence about the involvement of higher-ups in the Watergate incident.

The fifth and final defendant to testify in his own defense, Mr. Parkinson recounted a meeting with former White House counsel John Dean in late September, 1972.

Mr. Parkinson said that he had mentioned to Dean references made to him by Watergate burglar Howard Hunt's lawyer about commitments to the burglars.

Instructions from Dean

Mr. Parkinson said that his instructions from Dean were to say, "I don't know that any commitments were made, I don't know who might have made any commitments, but if any commitments were made, they'll be honored."

Mr. Parkinson, 47, a private attorney hired by the 1972 Nixon re-election committee, said that he then arranged a meeting with William Bittman, who was Hunt's lawyer at the time.

**Peking May Put  
Ex-Chief of Army  
Back Into Post**

HONG KONG, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Yang Cheng-wu, purged as acting chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army nearly seven years ago, may have been restored to the same post—the top operational command in the Chinese Army—it was learned this week.

The move is seen as part of an effort to reshape the military leadership to make it more responsive to orders issued by the Communist party in the name of its chairman, Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Yang, 62, who was a general before ranks were formally abolished in China, was publicly rehabilitated last summer. His return to authority was disclosed indirectly, as such shifts in Peking's power structure usually are, when he was listed this month ahead of two of the army's deputy chiefs of staff at a memorial service for a recently deceased member of the party's Central Committee.

The officer who functions as chief of staff has the responsibility of making the army responsive to the party's directions. The sensitivity of the job is indicated by the fact that everyone who has held it in the last 20 years has finally been demoted or purged.

**Bonn Law Curbs  
Defense Lawyers**

BOONN, Dec. 18 (AP).—The West German parliament moved today to undercut the maneuverings of the imprisoned terrorist Rader-Melhof group by passing measures to curb defense attorneys in criminal proceedings.

Under the new measures, a defense lawyer can be barred if strongly suspected of hindering the proceedings, or misusing his lawyer-client relationship. The measures limit a defendant to three lawyers and each attorney can defend only one client in any given case.

The new laws were born out of the government's frustration with tactics used by attorneys of the anarchist Rader-Melhof group, 89 of whose members are now behind bars. The group has a large network of defense attorneys; the government has accused of acting as the group's agents, of seeking undue publicity and prolonging and frustrating legal action.

## Setback for Rebozo, Abplanalp

Nixon Loses in Bid to Keep  
Key Biscayne Road Private

By Wayne King

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 18 (NYT).—Richard Nixon, for six years the most powerful person in the most powerful nation on earth, was turned down yesterday by the Dade County Board of Commissioners on a petition to keep tourists off the road in front of his house. The vote was 5 to 3.

The board rejected a petition bearing the names of Richard M. Nixon and wife Patricia R. Nixon, with more than a dozen other signatories, requesting the conversion of the Little Key Biscayne street known as Bay Lane from a public to a private drive.

The reason, explained by attorneys for Mr. Nixon and his close friend and neighbor on the street, Charles (Gabe) Rebozo, was that "heavy" thoroughfare traffic is anticipated by virtue of the fact that two houses are owned by the former president of the United States and which have become the objects of curiosity to visitors and tourists.

Mr. Rebozo attended the hearing but did not speak.

The rejection of the petition was applauded by many of the 200 spectators who, at the meeting of the Dade County commissioners, with 40 newsmen, jammed the commission chamber in the courthouse building in Miami.

The crowd also showed its approval of a remark by Barry Richard, a state representative and attorney representing the Key Biscayne Taxpayers Association, Inc., which opposed making the road private.

"The people of the United States paid over \$3 million for the Nixon compound," Mr. Richard said. "If a few of them want to drive down that road to see what they paid for, they should be able to do it."

Moreover, Mr. Richard contended, there had not been an adequate showing that the closing—which some noted would enhance the value of the property on the street—was necessary.

Arthur Simons, a Key Biscayne resident for 22 years, also argued against private status for the street.

"There are enough people living behind gates and barricades," he said, "and the last thing we need is more gates, barriers and armed guards."

Harvey Rubin, one of the commission members who voted against private status for the road, said: "In all respect for Mr. Rebozo, there was an elitist posture to the request—the appearance that the residents on the road expect treatment a normal citizen doesn't have coming to him."

Mrs. Toni Reinhardt, president of the Taxpayers Association, expressed suspicion of the motives of the petitioners—who also included another Nixon friend and neighbor, Robert Abplanalp, a wealthy industrialist.

"These people don't go into anything unless they make money on it. Some day they might start charging admission," she said.

At the Bay Lane site, the Secret Service men remained on duty at the barricaded entrance to the former presidential compound, turning away all visitors. A spokesman said that as many as 200 persons a day had sought to enter the compound and had to be turned back. The Secret Service personnel would be removed "sometime this week" and the road opened to the public, he added.

**U.S. Extortionists  
Get 10, 20 Years**

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 18 (AP).—A federal judge Monday sentenced David Heesch to 20 years in prison for a \$1-million extortion plot against the Bonneville Power Administration. His wife, Sheila, received a 10-year sentence.

Heesch, 34, an unemployed truck driver, admitted blasting 11 power-line transmission towers and threatening other explosions unless the BPA paid \$1 million. The BPA, a federal agency that acts as a wholesaler supplying hydroelectric power to public utilities in the Northwest, refused to pay the money.

Judge Robert Belloni of U.S. District Court called the sentences he imposed "appropriate but lengthy." There was no minimum sentence, and the Heesches will be eligible for early parole. Neither had a previous criminal record.

**Space Center Director  
CAPS CANAVERAL, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP).—Lee Sotner, 55, a retired U.S. Navy captain who has been with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for 14 years, has been named director of the Kennedy Space Center. He succeeds Dr. Kurt Debus, who retired Oct. 9.**

## Foreign-Trade Reliance Cited

## Hungary Prepares for Surge of Inflation

VIENNA, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Hungarians have been warned that retail prices will have to rise as their country's economy comes to terms with inflation.

The Communist party has said that it wants to maintain the rate of economic growth next year and has promised a "modest" increase in living standards.

But the party's year-end economic report sounded a gloomy note, forecasting "negative changes in the world economy" over a long period and calling for big efforts to save energy and raw materials.

Hungary is poor in raw materials and the country has found that since last year the cost of the raw materials and energy it imports have risen sharply while the prices of the goods and machinery it exports have failed to keep pace.

Relies on Trade

All the countries of Eastern Europe are facing the same problems, but whereas the Soviet Union has a largely self-sustaining economy, Hungary relies heavily on foreign trade. Thus inflation bites harder.

Hungary's exports to the capitalist world rose by 33 per cent in the first nine months of this year, but the cost of imports went up by 68 per cent mainly because of rising prices of oil, chemicals and fertilizers.

So far, the government has shielded the shopper by budget subsidies. It claims that consumer prices have risen by only 2 per cent this year.

But government planners say that subsidies cannot be a long-term solution because they encourage waste and inefficiency and contradict the logic of Hungary's successful economic reforms of recent years, which aim at setting realistic prices.

The price of gasoline and other fuels rose sharply in September and industry will pay more for many vital raw materials as of Jan. 1.

Narrow Margin

Retail prices will eventually have to follow suit, although the aim is to keep the increase to 3.5 per cent next year.

The Communist party has pledged that, although luxuries and industrial goods will cost

**Olympic Flights Resume**

ATHENS, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Olympic Airways will resume domestic flights tomorrow after a three-week strike, a spokesman for the airline said today. He said negotiations were still on for the resumption of overseas flights, but no date has been set.

more, the prices of essential products will be kept down.

Wages are scheduled to go up by about 7 per cent, leaving, in theory, a clear 2.5-per-cent gain in real incomes. But the margin may be narrowed by concealed price rises as cheaper items vanish from the shops, a trend which does not always show up in the statistics.

Economic problems are discussed more openly by the press in Hungary than in other Communist countries. Price rises are made more palatable by announcing them well in advance and combining them with rises in wages and pensions.

Governments in Eastern Europe have not forgotten how a sharp rise in food prices just before Christmas, 1970, led to riots in Poland and the toppling of the Communist party leader, Wladyslaw Gomulka.

Guarded Treatment

But while the Hungarian press freely discusses the problems of trading with the West, the headaches of dealing with the Soviet Union and the other Comecon countries, which account for 60 per cent of Hungary's trade, are treated more guardedly.

Foreign trade prices within Comecon are fixed once every five years on the basis of adjusted world prices. The next revision is due for the beginning of 1976, with the start of new five-year plans.

Hungary is now getting most of its oil from the Soviet Union at about one-third of the world price, but planners in Budapest are well aware that their economy is in line for a potentially severe jolt when the price of Soviet oil and other raw materials rises in 1976, unless Hungarian manufactured goods rise in price as well.

Two Democrats  
Deny Donations  
Were Improper

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Two Democratic senators have rejected criticism over their seeking large campaign contributions before a new campaign spending law takes effect.

Sens. Henry Jackson of Washington and Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, both prospective presidential candidates, said they had voluntarily imposed \$3,000 limitations on contributions in 1973 even though there was no legal limit. The maximum contribution allowed after the new spending law takes effect Jan. 1 will be \$1,000.

Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter, an announced Democratic presidential candidate, accused the senators of violating the spirit of the new law, but acknowledged they were not doing anything illegal.


Sen. Jackson said, "We made our decision... on a limit way back in July before the law became effective. The decision was made then to limit all donations to \$3,000, no more than that."

A statement issued for Sen. Bentsen said he authored an amendment in 1973 that limited contributions to \$3,000 and that he had promptly accepted that figure as his own limit.

Power Transformers  
Bombed Near Geneva

GENEVA, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Saboteurs blew up two transformers at a power station near Geneva last night, police said. No one was hurt.

The explosion set the power station on fire. Several suburbs of Geneva were blacked out and the authorities appealed to the public to economize on electricity today until supplies were restored.



Un Parfum  
aux secrets  
splendeurs...

**"farouche"**

Le nouveau parfum de NINA RICCI



## Vladivostok's Gaps

One stark fact towers above all the other elements in the confusing debate over the nuclear arms agreement reached by President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev at Vladivostok. The new accord would permit each side to build a "first-strike" force of new MIRV multiple-warhead missiles, a minor portion of which could threaten to destroy the bulk of the other's silo-based ICBMs, while the bulk of the attacker's force remained in reserve to deter retaliation. Neither side has such a capability now.

An effort to head off that capability on the Soviet side by a low MIRV missile ceiling—and, presumably, to negotiate a similar limitation of American MIRV forces—was the central thrust of the Nixon-Kissinger Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-2) with Soviet leaders in March and June. For reasons that are still unclear—and which the Congress urgently should probe—that approach was abandoned by President Ford at Vladivostok, if not before.

The Vladivostok agreement would permit the Soviet Union, starting next year, to replace with new, bigger, more accurate, MIRV-tipped rockets virtually all the ICBMs it is permitted under the 1972 SALT-1 accords—1,320 of its 1,410 silo-based missiles. Before 1985, its present 1,410 warheads would go to an estimated 6,700. With their large size, this is more than three times the number of warheads needed for a "high-confidence" strike at the United States' 1,054 ICBM silos.

The United States, under the Vladivostok agreement, can replace all its first generation Minuteman-3 and Poseidon MIRV missiles—800 of a programmed 1,030 already are deployed—with bigger, more accurate Minuteman-4 and Trident-1 missiles. It plans, in addition, to add 288 larger Trident-2 missiles aboard 12 monster Trident submarines at a cost of almost \$1.5 billion each. With this program—which would replace some 5,000 existing small MIRV warheads (too small for an effective counter-silo attack) with an estimated 11,000 bigger warheads—the joint chiefs of staff reportedly are confident that they could beat the Russians to a "first-strike" capability by two or three years.

A nuclear "Pearl Harbor" with its unforeseeable consequences would not be initiated lightly by either side, of course. But the existence of this capability on both sides during a future crisis—and the enormous advantage it seems to offer for the side that

shoots first—raise possibilities almost too horrendous to contemplate.

Crisis instability—the penultimate danger of the nuclear era, second only to the ultimate horror of an actual nuclear exchange—clearly has been brought closer by the failure at Vladivostok to limit MIRV missiles to low levels.

Secretary Kissinger argues that high vulnerability of silo-based ICBMs would be inevitable anyway by 1985, at the rate missile accuracy is increasing. But his persistent though belated efforts in Moscow last spring to limit MIRV missiles rather than missile accuracy—and his complaints about military resistance on both sides—suggest that he is now trying to make the best of a bad bargain. Without MIRV, an attacker must fire at least two missiles at every opposing silo for high confidence of success, thus disarming himself more than the enemy. With MIRV, the attacker has the edge. One missile carrying six warheads could destroy three enemy ICBMs.

While arguing for retention of silo-based missiles, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger is talking of spending tens of billions of dollars to shift to greater reliance on new bombers and mobile missiles—on land and perhaps aboard aircraft, as well as at sea. The Soviet Union will be unable to ignore this trend. If it deploys 1,320 of its new MIRV missiles in increasingly vulnerable silos, it will be under pressure well before 1985 to replace many of them with a second generation of mobile MIRV missiles both on land and at sea.

Logically it should be in the Soviet Union's interest to slow the pace of MIRV deployment on both sides until it develops such mobile MIRV missiles. It clearly is in the joint Soviet and American interest as well to lower the high ceilings of the Vladivostok agreement before they are reached rather than to seek reductions afterward.

A resolution introduced by Sen. Kennedy, Mathias and Mondale calls upon the President to seek these improvements in the Vladivostok agreement and others while the detailed negotiations go forward next year to draft final SALT-2 accords. An effort to achieve such improvements is vital if the Vladivostok agreement is to bring arms control rather than the continued "mad momentum" of the arms race for another decade.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## No Gothic for Belgians

There is something reassuring, at a time of cosmic international disasters, about a Belgian town voting on whether to put a Romanesque tower or a Gothic steeple on its restored medieval church. The world may be going down the drain, but in Nivelles, 20 miles south of Brussels, Romanesque versus Gothic is the hot issue.

Sixty-one per cent of the voters came out in cold and rain. After local and imported art experts had debated the choice, the residents opted for Romanesque. The tower, replacing a Gothic spire destroyed in the war, will match the original style of the historic building. A little revisionist architecture, perhaps; but there must be a certain satisfaction in rearranging history.

Politicians try constantly.

Obviously no politician in his right mind would have given a corbel or a crocket for the matter or predicted such a popular referendum. The Belgians perceived something beyond art and esthetics, however; they were voting on the environment. "When given the choice of what kind of environment they want to live in, people respond," said the mayor.

Maybe the vote was as symbolic as the church. You don't have to be an art expert to care about a city; the experts are the people who live there.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### NATO Balancing Act

While Presidents Ford and Giscard d'Estaing in Martinique tried to harmonize American and French positions after so many bilateral meetings for the same purpose, the ministerial meeting of the NATO which ended in Brussels demonstrated once again the difficulty of balancing relations between a superpower and any country of lesser weight. Mr. Kissinger himself acknowledged this. . . . It would be ungracious indeed on the part of European partners to take offense of the dominant role played in NATO debates by Defense Secretary Schlesinger and within the Council by the dynamic personality of Mr. Kissinger, two men who brilliantly embody . . . a certain idea of the U.S. leadership . . . U.S. policy nonetheless on occasion knows how to make itself heeded in Europe by using arguments which reduce discussions among allies to very little. Washington, no doubt, undertook the usual consultations before naming . . . Gen. Haig, who until September was the White House chief of staff after having been Kissinger's right hand. The U.S. partners within NATO voiced objections, which nobody heeded, to the meteoric promotion of a general whom the White House seemed primarily eager to stow away at a safe distance. . . . This nomination is even more questionable since it was resented as a disgrace by Gen. Haig's

predecessor, Gen. Andrew Goodpaster . . . whose record of service is far better than that of Gen. Haig.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

### Security of Europe

The security of Europe depends at the moment on maintaining a balance of power between East and West. This balance depends on a firm American commitment to Europe, and the commitment depends on a sufficient number of American congressmen being persuaded that Europe wishes to maintain a balance of power and is prepared to carry an appropriate burden. Western Europe is still not acting as if it were aware of these simple facts.

The balance of power is necessary not because either side is thinking of launching an all-out attack against the other but primarily because political behavior is influenced by military factors.

A situation in which the Russians knew they could take military action with impunity would gradually alter attitudes on both sides. It would render Western Europe much more vulnerable to pressures and threats and might tempt the Russians to take risks. For instance, if they were trying to put pressure on the Americans in some other part of the world, such as the Middle East, they might threaten Berlin.

—From *The Times* (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 19, 1899.

PARIS.—Beginning next year, says the *Figaro*, the principal entrance to the Palace of the Elisee will be on the Avenue Gabriel, and the guests of the President of the Republic will pass through his gardens before reaching the palace. This change will prevent the usual blockade in the narrow Faubourg Saint-Honore, and give at the same time a magnificent entrance on the Champs-Élysées and Avenue Alexandre III.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 19, 1924.

CHICAGO.—Sears, Roebuck and Co., the largest exclusive mail-order house in the world, has announced plans to branch out into the chain-store field. They will open immediately retail establishments in Chicago, Philadelphia, Dallas and Seattle, which will operate as department stores. They will later branch out into other cities throughout the country, hoping eventually to cover most of the major cities.



## Latin America and Arms Curb

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—Little attention has been paid in the outside world to a remarkable Latin American initiative which may result in the limitation of conventional arms in that area and, perhaps by way of an example, in other parts of the world. The nuclear arms race consumes only a fifth of world arms expenditure. The other 80 per cent goes on conventional arms. The most expensive of these are sold by the industrial world to what it calls the backward countries—much as early Western traders sold rifles to the natives.

Latin America, which has long provided a market for such exports, has seen many unsuccessful arms limitation initiatives in the past. This time, however, the eight members of the Andean Group of countries, including, most notably, the mutually hostile regimes of Chile and Peru, have agreed on a pledge to bring about "effective arms limitation." They will, in particular, "put an end" to the purchase of offensive weapons from foreign suppliers.

### Practical Politics

The history of Latin America and of disarmament is littered with high-sounding statements of this kind, but the background of the declaration, issued this month in Lima, is made up of practical politics, not of pious hopes. Most of the previous Latin American disarmament proposals were the result of U.S. prompting, and this doomed them to failure from the start, but the Lima declaration is a genuine home-grown product.

The idea was first broached by President Velasco of Peru at the beginning of this year, and its formal promulgation during the Lima meeting came as something of a surprise to the United States. When Velasco first proposed it, he was replying to foreign criticism of Peru's purchase of Soviet tanks—the first Soviet appearance as a major arms supplier on this continent. He insisted on Peru's right to get its arms from any country, but at the same time suggested a freeze on current Latin American arms levels by imposing a ten-year moratorium on arms purchases.

His proposal was dismissed as a propaganda effort designed to reduce the impact of the Soviet arms deal. This had so alarmed the new Chile regime that it promptly pressed the United States, with some success, for "balancing" arms supplies. A new arms race was in the making.

The ideological hostility between leftist Peru and rightist Chile has brought a new element of tension to the continent. Latin America has managed to avoid, by and

large, the deep-seated and destructive enmities that feed the arms race elsewhere, between Jew and Arab, between India and Pakistan, or between the two Koreas. A hundred years ago Chilean troops sacked Lima, and the memory lingers, but the only protracted conflict of recent times was a three-year war between Bolivia and Paraguay in the 1830s.

### Avoids Instability

Arms spending has rarely exceeded 3 per cent of the GNP by any of the Latin American countries, compared with 5 per cent for developing countries generally, and nearly 7 per cent for the industrial countries. But Latin America can ill afford even the lower levels of arms spending, and any competition between the United States and the Soviet Union as arms suppliers would bring to the area the kind of instability which now bedevils relations in other regions of the world.

The Peruvian regime was grateful for the Soviet tanks, which the Kremlin eagerly provided on easy terms, but the Velasco regime is far more interested in social reform and economic development than in military splendor. It knows that, to carry out its ambitions, it must limit and if possible reduce the claims of defense on resources that are already inadequate.

In Chile, too, the regime is not unconcerned about economic development, but it is particularly alarmed by the prospect of a gradual accumulation of Soviet weapons in the hands of a potentially warlike neighbor. The Chile regime, internally insecure as its suppression of Allende supporters shows, is clearly anxious to mitigate any external threat, especially if it appears to be Communist-inspired. The Peru regime is certainly not Communist—but the Soviet arms are.

In this way the political interests of both Chile and Peru, having hostile relations, may be, require the reduction and, if possible, the termination of the flow of foreign arms to the area. The private conversations between the right governments in the past year are known to have been as serious as the public propaganda war between Chile and Peru was irresponsible. Tanks, for instance, have been mentioned as being among the imports to be banned—and that would be a very promising beginning.

Brazil, although the most powerful country on the continent, was not included in the earlier stages because it is not a member of the Andean Group. But Brazil is to be invited to next year's summit meeting in Caracas which

ought to give more practical expression to the Lima declaration. In the meantime, staff talks between the participating countries will attempt to work out the details of the formal agreement to be signed by the heads of state.

### Common Ties

The common culture and history of most Latin American countries, their liberation by Simon Bolivar 150 years ago at the Battle of Ayacucho, which forms a passionate and lasting bond between them, the economic links which they have been trying to forge in recent years in an attempt at integration—all these help to promote the arms limitation agreement. The Lima meeting, in fact, was held to commemorate the Battle of Ayacucho. There are other parts of the world, such as West Africa, for instance, where politics and tradition combine with the low intensity of local conflicts and the low level of arms spending to make such agreements possible.

Here it is the arrival of Soviet arms on the scene that has stimulated serious interest in arms limitation efforts. Elsewhere Soviet and U.S. and European arms suppliers are already in serious competition. But one successful example of such arms limitation could do a great deal to show the way. Latin America, once divided as the continent of military coups, could yet prove to be an example for the rest of the world.

On understandable energy sources and technologies.

Starting from different perspectives and pursuing research independently of each other, three comprehensive energy studies have appeared in the last two months—from the Ford Foundation, the Federal Energy Agency and the Committee for Economic Development. The Ford group drew much of its expertise from the liberal academic community, the CED report came from a study group of national business leaders, the FEA drew together the analyses of specialists in different government agencies.

### Diverse Origins

Given the diversity of their origins, it is comforting to find such a wide measure of similarity in analyses and conclusions among these three studies. As a start they agree that the runaway 4.3-per-cent annual growth in energy consumption must—and can—be ended. CED, more conservative than the others, projects a growth rate of 2.9 per cent; the Ford study proposes more intensive conservation measures to achieve a 1.9-per-cent growth rate by 1985. All three agree that this cutback can be effected without severe hardship or damage to a growing national economy. The studies prescribe a mixture of government regulation and straightforward economic incentives to bring about the necessary savings. These, of course, are the difficult questions on which there is still disagreement.

## New Deal Replay Seen

## Ford vs. New Congress

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The 94th or 95th Congress is now breaking up, and the chances are that the 96th, which convenes on Jan. 14, will be more liberal, more spendthrift, more partisan, and increasingly critical of the Ford administration.

It will, for one thing, be much younger than the 93d. The House will have the largest freshman class in over a generation, 75 new Democrats and 17 new Republicans. The Senate will have 11 freshmen, eight Democrats, two Republicans, with a New Hampshire seat still undecided. This transfusion of new blood will almost certainly produce a new and activist spirit on Capitol Hill.

The change is likely to be more marked in the House than in the Senate. As Rep. Frank Thompson, D-N.J., has pointed out, the fall of Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee has tended to obscure much more significant changes in the power and composition of this key tax-writing body.

### Tax Reform

In the first place, membership on the Ways and Means Committee has been increased from 25 to 37 members, and without Mills in the chair, the committee is almost certain to be more responsive to the pressures for tax reform now gathering in the House as a result of the economic recession.

Furthermore, the Democratic caucus has stripped the Ways and Means Committee of its power to assign members to the various committees, and House Speaker Carl Albert has promised that each new member will be given a seat on at least one major committee.

President Ford has promised to have his new economic program on the desks of the Congress on or before opening day and has added that he would communicate, consult, cooperate, and cooperate to the outer limits of his fundamental principles.

But his fundamental principles are much more conservative than the large Democratic majorities he will have to face in the 94th, whose party has been out of the White House since 1968 and is already mobilizing for the presidential election of 1976.

### Stage Being Set

Thus the Democratic stage is being set for a replay of the early New Deal drama. As unemployment rises and the stock market falls, the instinct of the Democrats will be to spend their way out of the mess, and to portray Ford as another Herbert Hoover who will not fight a radical problem with radical measures. This combative mood was al-

ready visible in the closing days of the old Congress. It took just by Secretary of State Kissinger to Speaker Albert's office this week to persuade the Democratic leaders not to cut off military aid to Turkey. Kissinger at most had to beg for a little more time to try to resolve the Greek-Turkish dispute over Cyprus. The same had been made to settle the Cyprus issue, it would do good for him to request a further delay.

What we are beginning to see here are the reactions to a misuse of presidential power in Vietnam and Watergate. The Congress is determined to try to regain some of the power it lost or abandoned to the presidents in the postwar generation, to limit the scope of executive privilege, to limit the president's power to make war without the consent of the Congress, and to insist, if possible, that the president spend all funds appropriated by the Congress.

In the five and a half years of Richard Nixon's presidency, the Congress overrode only five of his 25 vetoes. Already in Ford's first four months, Congress has overridden four of his 15 vetoes, three of them in the last couple of weeks. Not since President Eisenhower in the 1950s has Congress rebuked the veto power so sharply.

### A Hard Time

It is, of course, too early to tell how the liberal-conservative factions will shape up on specific legislation such as taxes. The Ways and Means Committee, even with the new members, is still slightly on the conservative side, mainly because of Mills' draftsmanship in the past, but new members like Joe Fisher of Virginia, who replaced Joel Brodhill, are both knowledgeable and militant, and are likely to give the administration a hard time.

In the Senate there are more presidential candidates than there are ensigns, all of them determined to demonstrate that they can save the republic from economic privation and from Jerry Ford's White House. They are offering to "communicate, consult, compromise and cooperate," it is not at all clear that the Democrats will take the same line even if Democratic leaders like Sen. Mansfield or Speaker Almon urge them to do so.

By the time the 94th meets, the chances are that the President will have revamped his cabinet and moved more strongly against the recession. This should give him some time but not much. The lines are being drawn for a very hard battle over not only economic and foreign policy, but for position in the 1976 campaign.

## Call for U.S. Energy Policy

By Peter Grose

NEW YORK.—From directors of large corporations as well as the chauffeurs who drive them to their boardrooms comes a common lament these days, that if the United States had any real leadership its citizens would be willing and able to pitch in to solve problems. A year has passed in which everyone has become aware that there is something wrong about the way energy is used in this country, yet the elected officials still find themselves flailing about in a puddle of vagaries without any clear definition of the problem.

Relatedly, and with precious little help from those who were elected to provide leadership, a consensus is forming about the substance of a national energy policy to secure this country's energy needs by 1985. It will be a policy for reducing energy demand, increasing the available supply and phasing out a dangerous dependence—nurtured through a decade of carelessness—on unreliable energy sources and technologies.

Starting from different perspectives and pursuing research independently of each other, three comprehensive energy studies have appeared in the last two months—from the Ford Foundation, the Federal Energy Agency and the Committee for Economic Development. The Ford group drew much of its expertise from the liberal academic community, the CED report came from a study group of national business leaders, the FEA drew together the analyses of specialists in different government agencies.

On understandable energy sources and technologies.

Starting from different perspectives and pursuing research independently of each other, three comprehensive energy studies have appeared in the last two months—from the Ford Foundation, the Federal Energy Agency and the Committee for Economic Development. The Ford group drew much of its expertise from the liberal academic community, the CED report came from a study group of national business leaders, the FEA drew together the analyses of specialists in different government agencies.

On understandable energy sources and technologies.

Starting from different perspectives and pursuing research independently of each other, three comprehensive energy studies have appeared in the last two months—from the Ford Foundation, the Federal Energy Agency and the Committee for Economic Development. The Ford group drew much of its expertise from the liberal academic community, the CED report came from a study group of national business leaders, the FEA drew together the analyses of specialists in different government agencies.

Both the Ford Foundation group and the CED stress that the cost of energy to consumers—individuals and industry—must be restructured to reflect all the costs of producing that energy, including repair of environmental damage. Both recommend a series of relief measures—rebates, tax credits and such—to reduce the hardship of inevitably higher energy cost on the poor.

A major point of all the studies, not widely appreciated until lately, is that energy research and development programs are not to be directed only at developing new technologies and alternatives to fossil fuels; much useful research and development work can be done on methods of conserving energy, on improving the efficiency with which conventional fuels are used. Private industry has as much responsibility—and incentive—in this field as the government.

The differences in the three studies' recommendations seem far less significant than their similarities. The Ford group is willing to tolerate a higher level of oil imports—15 per cent—in a policy of effective self-sufficiency than is the CED. The business group argues that imports of any higher than 10 per cent could leave this country vulnerable to boycotts or sanctions. In a trade-off for that lower level of oil imports, the report advocates the development of domestic coal reserves that the Ford study finds necessary.

Considering the potential environmental damage of rapid and extensive strip-mine coal development, and the far greater diversity of oil sources around the

world expectable by 1985, the more measured calculation of the Ford Foundation project may have the edge in terms of the public interest.

### Tough Job

None of the three reports leaves any room for doubt that federal government will be called to play a far more active role in organizing and allocating energy supplies than in the past; the days of a free market—if such ever exists—are over.

The incoming director of the new Energy Research and Development Agency, Robert C. Seamans Jr., has warned that balancing this country's energy budget will be a tougher job than putting a man on the moon. The Mr. Seamans Project and Project Apollo indeed seem relatively simple compared with the national energy challenge, for they were aimed at quite specific technological goals.

The phrase Project Independence may be inaccurate, but it is catchy and manages to evoke those technological feats of the past. Its implementation will have to go far beyond the work already done at the drawing board. Once energy is held at a premium in society, it forces a profound reordering of social and economic values. This is not just another national challenge; read about it; it is the beginning of a new ethic in the lives of every citizen.

More and more people are realizing this, and are ready to do it. Maybe some day soon the word will trickle up to the leaders of the United States.





OOFS—Workman riding atop an inadvertently ice-covered chairlift at the Killington, Vt., ski area after someone misdirected a snowmaking machine.

## South Vietnam Banditry Rise Laid in Part to Viet Cong

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Dec. 18.—A few days ago on an isolated road through South Vietnam's Mekong Delta, a civilian bus was stopped at a hastily erected Viet Cong roadblock. The passengers, mostly farm people, were robbed of their money, watches, purses and anything else of value and sent on their way.

In the old days, Communist troops seldom engaged in such thievery. It was the South Vietnamese troops that had the reputation for stealing chickens, among other things.

Now, it seems, banditry is increasing, and perhaps the increase is most noticeable among Communist units because they were relatively free of banditry in the past.

A few days ago, military reports said, a Viet Cong unit entered an isolated village in the province of Vinh Binh, also in the Mekong Delta. They carted off everything of value—radios, household goods, jewelry, whatever they could carry.

"No Doubt"

"They looted the place, there was no other word for it," reported a Western military attaché with first-hand knowledge of the incident. "And there was no doubt that the troops were Viet Cong."

Two British civilians visiting a rubber plantation recently were held for a few hours by a Viet Cong group. Before being freed, they were stripped of watches, money and jewelry.

Two years ago the Viet Cong sharply cut back on ration allowances for some local forces. Both the Viet Cong and government soldiers are underpaid and are feeling the economic pinch. In addition, many observers feel the Viet Cong are not as well-disciplined as in the past. The economic recession also is a major cause of the increasing banditry.

Immediately after the American military withdrawal began about two years ago, some South Vietnamese units on midnight raids looted camps of air conditioners, refrigerators and other goods.

A merchant in Saigon noted that "unofficial taxes" on such things as rice and timber entering the capital have risen sharply in the last few months. "This means that South Vietnamese soldiers—and often the Viet Cong—have increased the levies on the roads. In Vietnamese slang,



Michael Stassinopoulos

## Stassinopoulos Wins Election as Greek President

ATHENS, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Michael Stassinopoulos, who as president of the Council of State defied the military dictatorship, was elected by parliament today as provisional President of the Greek republic.

Immediately after his election, Mr. Stassinopoulos took the oath of office in a ceremony before the house, officiated by Archbishop Seraphim of Greece.

The 71-year-old jurist received 306 votes from the 281 deputies present in a secret ballot. The New Democracy party of Premier Constantine Karamanlis controls 219 of the 300 seats but some deputies were absent and at least six cast blank votes.

According to a bill on the function and authority of the new President, which has to be ratified by parliament, the provisional chief of state will have limited prerogatives.

Mr. Stassinopoulos was fired from the Council of State, which is the constitutional court, in June, 1969, when he refused to condemn the dismissal of senior judges by dictator George Papadopoulos.

## Ex-Legislator Jailed For 4 Years in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—A 71-year-old former member of the Japanese parliament was sentenced to four years in prison today on charges of fraud and extortion when he was a member of the audit committee of the lower house.

The man, Shoji Tanaka (no relation to former Premier Kakuei Tanaka), was arrested eight years ago on charges of using his position on the audit committee for extortion and fraud. He was acquitted on one of six counts.

## Government Under Strain In Sri Lanka

Economic Problems Threaten Coalition

By Jacques Leslie

COLOMBO, Dec. 18.—Sri Lanka's worsening economic problems are threatening to split the coalition led by Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

The first public evidence of disension within the coalition was a demonstration called last month by the Lanka Sama Samaja party (LSSP), a Trotskyite minority party in the coalition. When LSSP leaders defied an order by Mrs. Bandaranaike against the demonstration, she imposed a curfew on Colombo.

The episode raised hopes among Mrs. Bandaranaike's rightist opponents that the government is crumbling.

Tension within the coalition, called the United Front, is centered on proposed curbs for the weakening economy. About 900,000 of Sri Lanka's 13.5 million inhabitants are unemployed and inflation is nearly 20 per cent a year. In addition, a drought has hurt this year's rice crop.

The government attributes the economic conditions to external factors, particularly the increase in world prices of oil and food, which are major imports. At the same time, the prices of the island's traditional exports—tea, rubber and coconuts—have either remained stable or have fallen. The result is that prices of exports compared with imports are about 85 per cent of what they were seven years ago.

Incompetence Charged

But it is charged that incompetent management has contributed to the decline. The government is held responsible for not trying to diversify or modernize the traditional plantation economy.

Leftist members of the coalition, including the radical LSSP and some followers of Mrs. Bandaranaike's majority Sri Lanka Freedom party (SLFP), favor firmer economic controls, further nationalization of industries and a greater stress on national self-reliance.

Such ideas are attacked bitterly by the major opposition party, the rightist United National party.

Together with some members of the SLFP, they advocate providing additional incentives for private investment. They argue that the threat of further nationalization must be removed before foreign investment can be attracted.

The fate of the coalition may hinge on which direction Mrs. Bandaranaike chooses. But it still seems unlikely that the LSSP and the Communist party, the other leftist member of the coalition, would break away, if only because they now enjoy power out of proportion to their representation in Parliament.

Mrs. Bandaranaike also faces criticism for having members of her family in key positions throughout the government.

"This is the only place in the world except Haiti where a family can take power as if it were a legacy," a critic said. Mrs. Bandaranaike's husband, a former prime minister, was assassinated in 1959.

Mrs. Bandaranaike's opponents say she is grooming her 20-year-old son, Anura, to be the next prime minister. He recently failed in a bid to be the Freedom party's nominee in a parliamentary by-election. Anura is thought to lean toward the right and, therefore, is viewed with some concern by the minority parties in the coalition.

© Los Angeles Times

## Ford Foundation Is Cutting Grants To \$100 Million

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—The Ford Foundation, the wealthiest philanthropic institution in the United States, has announced that it will reduce its annual grants during the next four years from \$208 million to \$100 million.

McGeorge Bundy, the foundation's president, said recently that "important" programs in each of the foundation's six areas of interest "will be put out of business" as a result of the cut, but that the foundation would remain active in each of the fields. The fields are international affairs, national affairs, education and research, humanities and the arts, resources and the environment, and communications.

The foundation's trustees, Mr. Bundy said, have not yet decided on which programs to reduce or eliminate, but all current commitments to grantees, he added, will be honored.

Mr. Bundy had said three months ago that the foundation, squeezed by falling capital markets and mounting inflation, was considering a cut of as much as 50 per cent in its annual grants. However, the decision to impose such a reduction was not made by the foundation's trustees until their quarterly meeting on Thursday and Friday.

## Soviet Weather Satellite

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched a Meteor satellite yesterday to gather data for daily weather information, Tass said today.

## Inmates' Guide Tells Dissidents How to Pass Psychiatric Exams

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Two Soviet political prisoners have produced a tactical handbook to guide dissidents subject to psychiatric examination. It recommends lying and submission to the authorities.

The typewritten manuscript, titled "Handbook to Psychiatry for Dissidents," is circulating in Moscow and was made available to Western correspondents. It was written in prison by Vladimir Bukovsky and Semyon Gluzman.

"Your fate depends on your ability to be immoral," the book says. "There are no grounds for hope in the conscience of doctors."

Mr. Bukovsky was sentenced in 1972 to 13 years in prison and exile for publicly charging that same persons are put in Soviet mental hospitals. He is now in Vladimir Prison near Moscow. Mr. Gluzman, a psychiatrist from Kiev, was sentenced to 10 years and is in a labor camp in Perm.

Dissident sources said the handbook was smuggled out of the prisons and copies were seized by the KGB secret police in recent searches of Moscow apartments.

It says the best tactic is to say "I wanted to be famous, become well-known. I did not understand the full seriousness of the consequences. I did not realize I had gone too far, and so forth."

"Precisely these unseemly motivations are taken positively at the examination," the authors say.

## Soviet Dissident Being Kept Under Drugs, Wife Asserts

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (NYT).—The wife of Leonid Plyushch, a Ukrainian dissident mathematician confined to a Soviet mental hospital, has expressed concern that her husband's life may be jeopardized by recent heavy injections of mind-numbing drugs.

In a statement addressed to the chief medical officer of the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Tatyana Plyushch asserted that she had been denied two scheduled visits last week and feared that her husband had become so ill from the large dosage that doctors were afraid to let her see him.

Mrs. Plyushch said that since the end of last month Mr. Plyushch, 34, had been injected with heavy doses of an anti-schizophrenic drug identified as trifluoperazine.

She said that if she was not given immediate permission to see him, she intends "to accuse the medical personnel of the Dnepropetrovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital of negligence and intentionally murdering my husband."

Her statement was circulated among Western newsmen yesterday, accompanied by an appeal from five Soviet dissidents here who called the medical treatment given Mr. Plyushch "as repulsive a crime as experiments on living people carried out in Hitler's Germany." The dissidents included Yuri Orlov, a physicist, Grigory Polyakov, a mathematician, and Tatyana Khodorovich, a linguist.

Mr. Plyushch, a mathematician specializing in cybernetics, was an active participant in the dissident human rights movement from 1968 until his arrest in January, 1973. He was given a closed trial on charges of anti-Soviet activity and ordered committed indefinitely to a prison-type mental hospital after a psychiatric board declared him to be suffering from schizophrenia that included "ideas of reform making."

Soviet psychiatrists have denied allegations by dissidents that psychiatry is being used against them. Other prominent dissidents confined to mental hospitals include Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, who was released this spring after five years in psychiatric institutions, and Yuri Shkharov, a mathematician sent to a mental hospital a year ago.

Money Said Blocked

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov, the nuclear physicist, said yesterday that the KGB security police are blocking transfers of money from abroad intended for relatives of imprisoned dissidents.

In a statement to Western newsmen, Mr. Sakharov said money sent to the wife of Leningrad writer Vladimir Alexandrov had failed to arrive. He is imprisoned while under investigation for alleged anti-Soviet agitation.

Mr. Sakharov said that when Mrs. Alexandrov complained, she was told by Leningrad officials that they would not give the money to persons involved in anti-Soviet activity. They said the unspecified amount of money would probably be confiscated by the state.

Woman Blinded After Using Pill Wins \$1 Million

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP).—Michelle Ahearn, 35, a mother of three who became blind after taking birth-control pills, has been awarded \$1.14 million in damages by a superior court jury. Her husband was awarded \$105,568 in damages.

Both verdicts were directed against Ortho Pharmaceutical Co., manufacturer of Ortho-Novum birth-control pills, and its parent company, Johnson and Johnson. The owner of the pharmacy where Mrs. Ahearn bought the pills also was held liable.

Mrs. Ahearn started taking the pills under doctor's prescription in 1967. She testified that in February, 1968, she experienced severe headaches and the onset of blindness. Doctors said that she became totally blind within three days and that the condition was permanent.

The blindness was caused by clots that blocked the blood supply to the optic nerves, which died because of lack of blood and oxygen, doctors said.

The drug firm maintained that the clots were caused by a streptococcus infection, not the pill. A physician and attorney who represented the Ahearns, argued that the blindness resulted from use of the pill or a combination of the pill and the infection.

## Tito Asks Sacrifices For Sake of Economy

BELGRADE, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—President Tito has called for sacrifices by all to stabilize Yugoslavia's economy, and criticized the distribution of incomes within the country.

Opening the seventh Congress of Yugoslav Trade Unions yesterday, the President, 82, said Yugoslavia's economic weaknesses were characterized by inflation, a payments deficit, undeveloped domestic resources, weak export policy, irrational spending and lack of saving spirit.

## DEATH NOTICES

ARPAID FLEISCH died on Dec. 16th in London. He was born in Budapest, March 16th, 1888. Studied law in Budapest, Vienna, Paris and Oxford. Achieved the status of a great expert in international law. Best known by his book "The God Clause." Before the war he was a member of the Board of Directors of I.G. Farben and in later life devoted himself primarily to horticulture and intermentary problems.

STEFAN FRANKO PRIGEL, journalist, conference interpreter, professor at I.S.T.T. of Paris, 2 Ave. Dode-de-la-Franchie, 166, died Dec. 16th, 1974, aged 70 years. The ceremony will take place at the Crematorium Père Lachaise at 2.30 p.m., Fri., Dec. 20th. The burial (close family only) is the same day at Cimetière d'Antoni (Olse). This will be the only official notification.

Could Also Supply Fuel, Expert Says

## Water Hyacinth Seen as an Anti-Pollutant

BAY SAINT LOUIS, Miss., Dec. 18 (AP).—The water hyacinth, regarded as a beautiful nuisance in most Southern states, can absorb pollutants from a city's drinking water and provide fuel to heat homes, a biochemist reported this week.

"We can recycle our own wastes with water hyacinths," the biochemist, William Wolverton of the National Space Technology Laboratory, said.

Mr. Wolverton began looking into the water hyacinth's useful properties while most states searched for ways to kill the vegetation, which spreads quickly and clogs waterways.

"Water hyacinths are biologically perfect," Mr. Wolverton said. "They're ideal for sucking pollutants out of the water because they grow so fast and have a nice, big root system."

Cadmium, Nickel

He said research showed that 2.5 acres of hyacinths are capable of removing:

- Every day, about 300 grams of cadmium or nickel, both of which cause cancer.

- Every three days, more than 500 pounds of phenol, also called carbolic acid, a toxic chemical derived from coal tar.

- Every year, the nitrogen and phosphate from the human waste of 800 to 1,000 persons.

"Nitrogen and phosphates have

been the big problem for city sewage-treatment plants," Mr. Wolverton said. "But the hyacinths just eat them right up and grow faster."

There is a limit to the amount of metal a plant can absorb. After plants reach a saturation point, they would be harvested and new hyacinths quickly would

take their place, the researchers said.

The big stumbling block was what to do with harvested hyacinths. The researchers found they could seal hyacinths in fermentation chambers and let them produce "bio-gas," which can be burned like natural gas.

"Bio-gas is really marsh gas," Mr. Wolverton said. "But it's quite similar to natural gas. Natural gas is about 80 percent methane while bio-gas is only 65 per cent methane, so it doesn't produce quite as much heat."

Two and one-half acres of hyacinths are capable of producing 2.5 million cubic feet of bio-gas a year, with frequent harvesting of the plants, Mr. Wolverton said.

City Contract

The laboratory has a water-purification contract with the city of Bay Saint Louis and Mr. Wolverton hopes that the system can be operated efficiently.

He plans to use part of a 60-acre lagoon to grow hyacinths, then try to convert them into gas.

"We're working on a system to pipe the gas right back into the city and use it like natural gas," he said.

"The technology is already there—it's just a question of bringing it all together."

Australian Fires Rage

SYDNEY, Dec. 18 (AP).—Army troops and bulldozers today reinforced volunteers in southeastern Australia to battle bush fires that have already destroyed an estimated 1,000 square miles.

**Your wife in the dark?**

Tell her we're the international removal experts

**interdean interconex**

Amsterdam 020/76 04 79	Geneva 022/43 85 30	Munich (089) 14 40 78
Antwerp 031/31 78 80	Hannover 0511/88 54 17	Naples 7332289
Barcelona 914 4295	London 01-493-5453	New York 212/371 1760
Berlin 030/75 22 28	Long Beach 0310-524-583	Paris 265-5032
Bonn 022/122 04 48	Madrid 971 2450	Rome 47 64 32
Buenos Aires 022/65 09 57	Moscow 081/12 071	Stockholm 08 13 35
Bremer 042/21 05 01	Osaka 06-4669	Toronto (416) 967 7167
Brussels 02/269 54 01	Montreal 0514 848 1168	Vienna 82 43 84
Frankfurt 06130/2501	Munich (089) 14 15 038	Zurich 52 20 70

## Cheer up a sour lemon

It's hard to say what makes a lemon so sour.

But one thing's for sure—once you introduce a lemon to Martini, its disposition improves immediately.

Martini's light, bright, friendly taste works wonders with even the sourest of characters.

Do something nice for a lemon today. Sweeten it up with Martini at lunchtime.

You'll feel good about it for the rest of the day.

The right one

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

MARTINI

Only the best quality wines and herbs go into the world's most beautiful drink.



## Questions Raised on Benefits of Aswan Dam

By David Michelmore

CAIRO, Dec. 18 (AP)—After years of silence, Egypt's political leaders have begun asking tough questions about the Aswan High Dam that touch on virtually every aspect of Egyptian life.

"Have we benefited fully from the dam? I say no," People's Assembly Speaker Sayed Marei declared in a recent interview. "Have we benefited fully from the land reclaimed as we should have? I say partly, but not fully."

Mr. Marei's comments, published in a mass-circulation weekly, signaled the opening of a debate on questions that have been looming here since Egypt and the Russians began building the vast Nile River earthwork 15 years ago.

Both the cabinet and the People's Assembly are now said to

be closely studying the dam's successes and failures.

The open debate follows recognition first by scientists and then by government officials that the High Dam is a mixed blessing.

### Power Shortfall

Electric power company officials now freely admit that the dam's hydroelectric output falls short of its goal and that, even when all 12 turbines are in use, the dam will never produce 10 billion kilowatt hours of power a year, as Egypt has long said it would. Last year it produced only 3.8 billion kwh, and half of the output was immediately consumed by a giant fertilizer plant.

Despite an ambitious start on irrigation projects designed to use the waters behind the dam, many projects are now being written off as failures. Some experts even say that Egypt has suffered a net loss in arable land during the last 10 years instead of a 15-percent gain.

Mohammed Kasseas, one of Egypt's leading ecologists and river experts, other Egyptian scientists and dozens from other countries have been recording and analyzing the numerous and often costly side effects of the dam for years.

Many of the dam's deleterious effects are known. One was that it ended Egypt's Mediterranean fishing industry. Another was that it spawned an increase in bilharzia, the small-carried disease which damages blood vessels and tissues, with consequent blood loss in man and beasts. But despite such setbacks, Mr. Kasseas and other scientists refuse to call the High Dam a "disaster" or even a "bad idea."

Political recognition at Mr. Marei's level — he is a relative and close associate of President

Anwar Sadat as well as an expert agronomist—could mean that the door to Egypt's first complete evaluation of the dam is finally opening.

Up to now, any criticism of the High Dam was tantamount to vilifying the 1952 revolution, Arab Socialism, Egyptian-Soviet relations and the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The fear of speaking out has decreased but it has not disappeared. A well-to-do farmer, who claims that the dam has cut his crop output by "60 to 65 per cent," refused to be identified by name or even by the crop he grows for fear of political reprisals.

Some of the dam's defenders continue to see criticism as a political issue. "All those who criticized the project did so because they attacked all that was established under the slogan of socialism and especially any project which the Soviet Union participated in," a writer said in a leftist magazine.

The dam's first critics—scientists—said that it would rob Egypt of the 50 million-ton supply of fertile silt dropped annually by Nile floods. It has. They said the Mediterranean coastline—once delicately balanced between silt bulwarks and the corrosive waves of the Mediterranean—would erode unabated and even engulf some villages. It has.

Unclean Waters  
They also warned that there would be a significant increase in diseases that flourish in stagnant waters. Blocked at its two mouths, Damietta and Rosetta, the Nile no longer "flushes clean" with the flood.

An increase in algae and algae-carried bacteria, coupled with huge new weed growths, which clogged intake valves this fall, turned Cairo's drinking water to a foul-tasting and foul-smelling green liquid.

Ten government agencies are now at work on studies of the dam's impact. Under way are projects such as the construction of six new barrages—the so-called "Nile Cascade"—to ease the corrosive force of the silt-free river

on bridges and riverbanks and an impressive start to a new fishing industry in Lake Nasser, the second largest man-made lake in the world.

A five-year U.S.-Egyptian study, to be funded by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Ford Foundation, is the brainchild of an Egyptian-American scientist at the University of Michigan, Khalil Maney. It aims at providing, among other things, a computerized data bank to help officials spot problems and head them off before it's too late.

Of the High Dam's three primary goals—hydroelectric power, reclamation of 1.3 million acres of land and ending the devastating Nile floods—only the last is a clear success.

Export Crops Saved  
The flood of 1972-73 was one of the lowest in this century and, without the dam, "Egypt would have dried up," an expert said. He declared that because the dam provided Egypt with all the water it needed, two of the nation's major export crops, rice and cotton, were saved.

Despite the shortfall in electricity production, the dam is directly responsible for quadrupling Egypt's per-capita power use and for electrifying scores of rural villages.

But under government rules, no more water can pass over the dam than can be used in irrigation. Reduced irrigation projects in water will thus curb hydroelectric production and some observers predict a confrontation between industry and power officials on one side and irrigation officials on the other.

More worrisome to most officials is the apparent loss of arable land—a serious trend for a country that is 97 per cent wasteland and has a soaring population growth.

Salt Damage  
Fertile drainage plans in the reclamation project Wihaniya, according to a UNESCO report, produced in some areas a water table rise of as much as four meters a year. That means that saline waste water is beginning to drip back into irrigation ditches, devastating the crops it touches.

Although the government has embarked on a multimillion-dollar drainage program, some lands have already been lost, according to experts.

Brokemarkers, deprived of an annual supply of Nile silt, are digging up fertile farmlands and baking bricks with dirt that can never be replaced. Environmentalists say the government should put an end to the mud-brick industry and that it should tightly control urban expansion.

But like the demand for power 15 years ago, Egypt's housing and population problem now draws more attention than the ecologists' concerns.



Carlo Maria Giulini conducts Orchestre de Paris in Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis."

## Scaling Beethoven's Mountain

By David Stevens

PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI)—The invalids are celebrating the tricentennial this year with a musical program of dimensions appropriate to the occasion, beginning last month with a single performance of Beethoven's Requiem, with the forces of the Paris Opera, in the place where it was first performed in 1837.

Last night in the same place—the church of Saint-Louis-des-Invalides—the series continued with another monument of sacred music, Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis," with Carlo Maria Giulini conducting the Orchestre de Paris, the New Philharmonia Chorus and a first-class quartet of vocal soloists.

Quite aside from historical reasons for performing music here, this church, with its dusty empty pews from wars old and new, seems to be an excellent setting for music—warm enough for chamber music but not as resonant as to hopelessly mangle the heavy contrapuntal going. Other performances of last night's program will be given this week in the dry expanses of the Palais des Congrès and in the comparatively small and live Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and the acoustical comparison would be edifying.

Except for some soloists, last night's musical forces are the same ones that performed the

### MUSIC

"Missa Solemnis" last year in the outdoor Roman theater at Orange. That vast and profane site is just as well suited to the work as any church. The "Missa Solemnis" is to the classical mass as, say, the "Hammerklavier" is to the customary piano sonata; which is to say always a little beyond reach of even the boldest attempt to encompass it, and a work whose content shatters the form into which it is poured.

The work is like a vast mountain, with its peak in the clouds, that cannot be seen whole. If a Beethoven storm is a Kantian approach, it is with untrifling musical grandeur, Giulini seems to make his way up the slopes with equal parts of fiery exhortation, visionary inspiration and deeply felt introspection, as befits a creation that is by turns religious, humanist and personal.

It was a performance of many beauties, and if yet again the whole seemed less than the sum of its parts, it was in part because the orchestra was not as sharp as it might have been in its responses. The English chorus, now directed by Walter Hagen-Groll, is still one of the finest instruments of its kind, although perhaps not as finely honed as

it was under the late Wilhelm Furtwängler. It would be hard to recruit a more or better-matched set of soloists. Edna Moser's soprano, while not quite heroic, rode easily over or through the masses of sobriety, and mezzo Josephine Veasey, tenor Peter Schreier and bass Franz Crass all brought simple power, warmth and sensitivity to their music and texts.

At its previous series of concerts, the Paris orchestra joined in the French-Russian unity mode prevalent in the capital playing with alert enthusiasm under and for Yevgeny Svetlanov, who at 37 is one of the leading Soviet conductors.

It was easy to see why, for Svetlanov—on the record of this Paris appearance—proved to be a master orchestral technician and no mean showman. He took the orchestra through an exhilarating account of Prokofiev's "Chimera" Symphony with all the precision and finesse of a dancing master and concluded the program with a downright evangelistic delivery of Scriabin's bigger-than-life Second Symphony.

The concert was in memory of David Oistrakh, who was to have been the violin soloist. In his stead, Christian Ferras mounted the hurdles of Prokofiev's First Concerto with his customary elegance and refined tone.

## Japanese Art Accidentally Slashed

By Judith Cummings

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT)—The apparently accidental mutilation of a sacred Japanese art work while it was clearing customs inspection at Kennedy International Airport has "locked" its Japanese trustees and briefly jeopardized the opening of a showing of their collection of religious art here.

The collection of traditional Japanese art forms, arriving here from Brussels for exhibition at the cathedral church of St. John the Divine, belongs to the Omoto Foundation, universalist religious community with 300,000 followers in Japan.

One of four panels of a rice-paper screen, created by one of the early adherents of the sect, was ripped open Monday by a delivery-truck driver who "thought it was wrapping paper," according to Kyotaro Deguchi, a representative of the community here to prepare for the opening of the exhibition on March 14.

"I was paralyzed completely," Mr. Deguchi said of his shock at discovering the damage. "I said, 'You didn't open it, you broke it,'" he added.

The Rev. Richard Mann, director of exhibitions at St. John, equated the significance of the screen—a landscape drawn in black ink on a rice paper—to "the relic of a saint." The do-

trine of the Omoto regards the creation of art as a form of meditation, a spiritual experience.

Mr. Deguchi said he was summoned to Kennedy Airport, on Monday to unlock for inspection some luggage that had arrived with the crate art pieces. When he reached the truck-loading platform, he said, the crate containing the screen had been torn open and the 6-by-3-foot panel ripped with an 8-inch-wide slash nearly its entire length.

With the help of an American friend, Mr. Deguchi said, he questioned the truck driver, who told him he had been ordered by customs officers to open the crate for inspection.

According to the Japanese representatives and Father Mann, the crate was marked "Art work—handle with care—very fragile," and had a bolted front for removing the cover without forcibly prying it off.

A spokesman for the customs service who was asked about the incident yesterday asserted the responsibility for any damage incurred rested with the forwarding agent. "Well-established customs

law says they open the crate," he said. "They should not have allowed their driver to use a knife."

Dr. Frederick Frank, an author of two books on Oriental religions who helped arrange for the exhibition to come to the United States, said the incident had so shaken the Omoto representatives that they considered at one point withdrawing the collection.

Plans for the month-long exhibition of traditional ceramics, scrolls, tea services and screens, which has been shown in Paris, Stockholm, Ghent and the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, included a scheduled visit by 5,000 members of the sect from Japan, he said.

The Japanese and their American hosts are attempting to make arrangements with the Metropolitan Museum of Art to see if the screen can be restored by experts on the museum's staff.

The panel was insured for \$1,000. Mr. Deguchi said they would have to contact officials of the religious group's headquarters in Kamakura, Japan, for instructions.

### Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Old Ones," by Arnold Wesker, has been given a New York setting. It was first produced

### British Rail Bets on Art

Against Inflation  
LONDON, Dec. 18 (Reuters).—Britain's state-run railways are moving into the art market to buy paintings as a hedge against inflation, according to a British Rail spokesman.

He refused to confirm one report that British Rail last week paid over £200,000 for works by the 18th-century Italian masters Giambattista Tiepolo and Panini. But he said that British Rail is worried about inflation gradually undermining the value of the £150-million pension fund.

"The board has decided that art works are a suitable hedge against inflation. We are taking expert advice from dealers," the spokesman said.

### Reverse Strike in Italy

ROME, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Rome is going to get a reverse strike. Museum workers said today that they will waive their weekly day off to keep museums open on Sundays. They called it a "reverse strike" and are slaying it to attract attention to staff shortages which would otherwise force a number of museums to close on weekends.

### SHOPPING

## Indian Bazaar

## Brightens Paris Street

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 18 (UPI)—The Rue de Berri, a normally gray business street, just off the Champs-Élysées, has acquired some color with India-Napal.

Opened earlier this month, at 24 Rue de Berri, the shop is a large rambling bazaar, with two big windows on the street. Owned by Fahlag Hathiramani, it features a cross-section of Indian goods, at prices, which, so far, are quite reasonable.

The reason for the low prices, the Indian dressmaker Indira Gopaladas Biel explained, is that Mr. Hathiramani is also a wholesaler and has a wide network of showrooms, including one in The Hague and one in New York.

A tour through the shop is almost a trip to India.

"There's practically no area of India we've left uncovered," Miss Gopaladas Biel said. "We've also tapped Tibet and Nepal."

### Biggest Attraction

Although there is a wide variety of articles, the biggest attractions are the household items such as bedspreads, tablecloths and rugs. At the far end of the shop, the walls are solid with colorful batik, tie-dyed patchwork and printed cotton bedspreads that can also be used as tablecloths. Besides the usual, classic paisley, there is a full-blown daisy that comes in brilliant orange, raspberry or purple. All the bedspreads go for the washing machine. Prices vary from 60 francs for a single bed and 90 for a double.

The patchwork quilts lack the subtlety and rhythm of the American equivalent but they are only 366 francs.

The cheapest item in the store is a hand-carved coaster (6 francs) and the most expensive a huge, carved wood panel that costs 35,000 francs.

In between, there is a vast array arranged by type. At the wood counter are rosewood book ends (35 francs), tobacco jars with an 18-inch high one (120 francs), and Koran stands or book stands (36 francs).

Handpainted boxes come high (750 francs for a large one) but are so beautiful that they are almost all gone. The straw section is more rustic but the shapes are simple and effective. "We've been supplying Fauchon who uses them as candy or fruit containers," said Miss Gopaladas Biel.

### Brass Objects

Hand-hammered brass from Jaipur includes a tiny water can, lampshades (180 francs), a chess set gridded with brass. Some of the best items are of braided brass made into square or oval boxes.

Box collectors can break the bank with marble boxes, inlaid with jade, carnelian and mother-of-pearl. Made in Mogul, they cost around 1,200 francs. Paper-maché boxes are just as attractive, though, and cost a lot less (60 francs for an egg-shaped one). Still in the paper-maché section, India-Napal offers pretty trays (60 francs) and little decorative ducks (180 francs).

The jewelry is a mixture of old Tibetan pieces and more modern and flashy necklaces, rings and bangles. Among the best items, the simple, very thin buffalo horn bangles at 18 francs apiece.

The Christmas counter is well stocked with gold and black shawls and rich heavy brocade saris (1,800 francs). Don't miss the mobile at the entrance of the shop. It has a good choice of Christmas ornaments, that range from gold bells, taken from Indian bridal dresses, to hand-embroidered Christmas stars, of gold or silver sequins, as well as a shawl made of tiny cut mirrors stuck on lacquer.

## There's a word you'll meet a lot when you fly Pan Am.



A welcome sign

Another welcome sign

A big welcome



A welcome sign

A welcome innovation

Welcome back

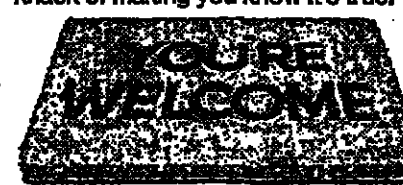
Welcome.  
Because we think a welcome is one of the nicest parts of flying—along with efficiency and thoroughness. And at Pan Am, we want our passengers to enjoy all the best of flying.

That's why we have things like a choice of three different meals for Economy Class passengers on our 747 transatlantic flights—and a luxurious Dining Room for First Class passengers.

Why we choose big, comfortable 747s for more flights to more different countries than any other airline. Why we have a wide choice of departure times and fares. Chances are, when you want to go somewhere, we'll be leaving at about the right time for the right price.

And why we take special care choosing the people to look after you, before, during and after your flight.

They're the kind who often say "you're welcome." And have the knack of making you know it's true.



Our welcome begins when you ring your Pan Am Travel Agent or your Pan Am office.

Welcome to our world.

**PAN AM**  
The world's most experienced airline.

Something special from Rome. read **CLAIR STERLING** in the International Herald Tribune Ask for it every day. Everywhere you go.

## Macmillan Gets Exclusive Rights To Soviet Music

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Macmillan, Inc. has won exclusive rights to the publication and performance of all Soviet music in the Western Hemisphere, it was announced yesterday.

The agreement, between the copyright agency of the Soviet Union and two Macmillan subsidiaries, gives the publishing house exclusive rights "for at least 10 years" to the complete present and future catalogue of Soviet music, a Macmillan spokesman said.

In addition to publishing rights, the spokesman said, the contract covers "licenses for records and use of Soviet music in films, on television and radio and in live performances."

## Abounds on Ibiza

IBIZA, Spain, Dec. 18 (UPI)—Unseasonal weather has caused almost twice as many tourists to flock to this Mediterranean island in blossom months earlier than normal. Visitors are wary about the weather, but the island has fallen in four months.



**MC Takes  
4-Million  
Loss in Year****Much Is Said Due  
Special Items**

DON, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ)—Leyland Motor Corp. reported a net loss for the year ended Sept. 30 of \$23.9 million, or 40 cents a share, compared with a profit of \$1.5 million, or 2 cents a share, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1973.

The loss was due to a number of factors, including a sharp decline in sales of the company's cars and trucks in the United States and a decline in sales of the company's cars and trucks in Europe.

The company's sales in the United States fell by 15 percent in 1974 compared with 1973, while sales in Europe fell by 10 percent.

The company's sales in the United States fell by 15 percent in 1974 compared with 1973, while sales in Europe fell by 10 percent.

The company's sales in the United States fell by 15 percent in 1974 compared with 1973, while sales in Europe fell by 10 percent.

The company's sales in the United States fell by 15 percent in 1974 compared with 1973, while sales in Europe fell by 10 percent.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****More U.S. Auto Output Cuts Seen**

Chrysler Corp. may close two U.S. assembly plants for three weeks in January and will make additional cuts in its white-collar work force next month, sources say. Meanwhile, Ford Motor Co. is expected to cut its January production by about half the year-earlier level, sources say.

Leonard Woodcock, United Auto Workers' president, says Ford's plans for output cuts extend even further into the first quarter. He says the auto maker told him that by March those cuts will have added up to a temporary loss of about 250,000 workers in Ford's U.S. plants.

In another report, General Motors says it will build about 819,000 cars in its U.S. plants during the 1975 first quarter, or about the same number as a year earlier.

Great Western United Corp. and the Hunt brothers, who are making a tender offer for the company's shares, have agreed to drop lawsuits against each other. Great Western says that, in connection with the out-of-court settlement of the litigation, at least five of its eight current directors will resign after the company declares a previously announced common stock dividend of \$2.25 a share.

The company says the resigning directors include its chairman, R. J. Adelstein, and its president, James Krempel. The directors remaining in office will be joined by an equal number of persons to be chosen by the company.

The company says the resigning directors include its chairman, R. J. Adelstein, and its president, James Krempel. The directors remaining in office will be joined by an equal number of persons to be chosen by the company.

brothers Nelson Bunker and William Herbert Hunt. Great Western says that about 617,000 of its shares have been tendered under the offer by the Hunt brothers who are seeking to purchase a total of 810,000 shares at \$27.50 each.

**Russia to Get Japanese Steel**  
Daido Steel Co. and four other Japanese steel-makers have agreed to export 15,000 metric tons of specialty steel, valued at \$1 billion yen (\$8 million) to the Soviet Union for delivery by March 31. The five firms have also agreed to supply 10,000 tons of specialty steel to the Soviet Union for delivery by June 30, officials say.

The export price of the contract is still to be determined. The four other firms are Aichi Steel, Mitsubishi Steel, Sanjo Special Steel, and Tokai Steel. Meanwhile, Sanjo Special Steel says it has signed another contract to independently provide the Soviet Union with 12,000 tons of seamless pipe between April and September.

**VW, Others Bid for Chilean Plant**  
The Brazilian subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk of West Germany is among bidders interested in building an automobile plant in Chile, company officials report. Other bidders include General Motors Corp., Daimler-Benz, Toyota Motor, Ford Motor and Chrysler of Small car companies have made bids. Sources say the Volkswagen bid includes a "mounting factory," such as the one in Peru, where vehicles with 60 percent of Brazilian equipment and 40 percent of Peruvian equipment are mounted.

**At 'Mickey Mouse' Meeting in Cologne Stadium**  
Bankers Salvage Their Honor on Herstatt  
By Joe Alex Morris Jr.  
COLOGNE, Dec. 18 (AP)—At first glance, the world of big banking and six-day bicycle races might appear to have little in common.

For some fourteen hours yesterday they shared the same location, the same yogurt and soft-Cola ads, although not at the same time. Hundreds of bankers and thousands of Herstatt Bank depositors met in the sports arena here to attempt a final solution to the biggest bank crash in post-war German history.

The "little people" were put to the spectators' rows. Separated from them by the steeply pitched bicycle track, the bankers were seated in mid-court, so to speak, somewhat below the platform occupied by the Herstatt Bank.

The bankers and lawyers representing institutions were very much the gray-flannel suit crowd. The public included obviously well-to-do burghers, but there were also Greek and Italian *Gastarbeiter*, or foreign workers.

The issue before the public was an out-of-court settlement for the 15,000 depositors who are still victims of the Herstatt crash last June. Klaus Gerling, the main Herstatt owner and boss of an insurance empire, had offered to sell off the controlling interest in

like Germany, where people tend to cover their emotions and play their cards close to their chest. And the stakes were high: If the attempt at a settlement fell through, it meant the whole Herstatt affair would go to bankruptcy court. The depositors would probably end up with less compensation and would get it much later. Beyond that, it could bring about the collapse of Mr. Gerling's insurance empire, the third-largest in Germany.

All of this was stressed by Judge Wilhelm Uhlendorff, the man who has led the effort for the past five months to patch together an out-of-court settlement. His voice frequently rising to a pitch more suitable to the six-day bike races, he appealed urgently for a "yes" vote, warning that Mr. Gerling, a four man who appears never to have smiled, would otherwise withdraw his pledge.

Throughout the day, Herstatt depositors swooped to special voting booths outside the sports hall. Then the computer broke down, so the tally was delayed.

When it came, 75 per cent voted to accept Mr. Gerling's offer—10 per cent short of the 85 per cent the insurance magnate demanded. Least enthusiastic were the German banks, who will be compensated under the plan only to 45 per cent of their deposits, and there were cries of "ful, pui!" from the gallery as the details were made known.

**By Philip Greer**  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (WP)—A worldwide fund designed to ease the economic pressures of the energy crisis has been proposed by five international economic experts and gained favorable attention from President Ford and Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller.

Under the plan, oil-exporting nations would be invited to put money into investment companies which would then re-invest the capital in both private industry and government securities in countries hard-hit by climbing oil prices.

Income from the investments would flow to the investing countries in much the same way that holders of mutual fund shares receive dividends and capital gains.

The fund, which would draw its capital from oil-producing countries and channel it through investment in oil-consuming nations, is outlined in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs Quarterly*.

The authors, all internationally known economic experts, are former U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Robert Roosa; Carroll Wilson, MIT professor in problems of contemporary technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Khodadad Farmanfarmaian, chairman of the Industrial Development Bank of Iran; Armin Gutowski, professor of economics and development, University of Frankfurt-am-Main; and Saburo Okita, president of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and chairman of the Japan Economic Research Council.

In outline, investment in this fund would be open only to governments of oil-producing nations that are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). It would tap the basis of policies as at present known," thus doing away with the optimistic bias usually to be found in estimates and assumptions provided by government officials.

**Worse Inflation, Joblessness Seen for '75 in OECD Study**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
main part; but now it is the rise in wages which is maintaining the inflation at much the same high rate.

Once again, the economists urged governments to try "some sort of price and incomes policy." Acknowledging that earlier efforts have not succeeded, they suggest that current conditions are possibly "more propitious than before."

Adding to the gloom of this report is the secretariat's decision to base its forecast "strictly on the basis of policies as at present known," thus doing away with the optimistic bias usually to be found in estimates and assumptions provided by government officials.

**Gold Drops, Dollar Gains**  
LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Gold prices eased in Europe today and the dollar recovered most of its losses on the previous day but only with the help of intervention by central banks.

Dealers attributed the slide in the gold price to speculators deciding that the market situation would be little changed by the U.S.-French decision to value all gold reserves at free market rates instead of at the \$42.22 "official" price used in intergovernmental dealings.

Gold opened at \$189.75 an ounce in London and fell during the day to close at \$188.

Dealers described money market trading as brisk. In Switzerland, where the dollar fell to an all-time low of 2.5425 francs yesterday, there was a sudden surge that pushed the American currency up to 2.5560 francs in late dealings today.

**As Alternative to Kissinger's Recycling Plan**  
**World 'Mutual Fund' for Oil Money Urged**

The estimated \$600 billion that is expected to flow into those countries between 1975 and 1979, according to its authors, the plan would replace the fund proposed last month by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and by Treasury Secretary William Simon. That plan would have the major oil-consuming nations, especially the United States and West Germany, establish a \$25-billion fund to assist countries unable to pay for OPEC oil.

The Kissinger-Simon plan, Mr. Roosa says in the article, is "heroic but vague" because some countries need for assistance is not immediate, because it employs a brinkmanship approach (the effort to crack the united OPEC price front) that "is simply not a workable approach" and because solving the energy crisis "almost certainly requires major new methods and institutions" which "cannot be created overnight."

To keep the funds flowing and maintain the worldwide economic growth needed to continue paying for OPEC oil, the article suggests an OPEC mutual investment trust to make investments in private businesses in consuming countries and an "OPEC fund for government securities" to assist governments whose balance-of-payments accounts are suffering from the need to meet oil payments.

To satisfy the OPEC countries, the authors say, the funds could be widely diversified, possibly through creation of several trusts. One such trust would minimize the chances of nationalization, and exposure to sharp changes in exchange rates would be minimized.

If the fund is established, the authors say, "preliminary inquiries" among investment bankers indicate "acceptable investment outlets" for about \$10 billion in its first year of operation. The idea for the fund originated with Prof. Wilson, who kept the vice-president-designate informed of the group's progress.

On Dec. 10, Mr. Rockefeller arranged to have the plan presented to President Ford and his key energy advisers, including new Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb.

The President, it was learned, expressed an interest in the idea, but wanted more information on how it differs from the Kissinger-Simon proposal.

In addition, it was learned that Mr. Roosa, now a partner in the Brown Brothers Harriman investment banking house, has also received favorable reaction from one of the major Arab oil-producing nations.

**'Oxy' to Sell European Retail Assets to French**  
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 18 (AP-DJ)—Occidental Petroleum Corp. said today it is selling "the major part" of its European retail marketing assets to ELF Union SA of France.

The company said the sale involves "primarily" 700 service stations and related facilities in Britain and West Germany.

The company said the British concerns are VIE Petroleum Ltd. and Isherwood Garages Ltd., with more than 500 VIE service stations, and other facilities.

ELF Union is a unit of the French state-owned ELF-Erap group.

Occidental Petroleum said consideration for its marketing companies in Britain and West Germany "will be about their net book value of \$25 million," which will be principally represented by ELF Union's assumption of guarantees of debt of these companies.

**A Correction**  
Citicorp International Bank Ltd. notes that managers Jerome Goldstein and Guy Huot are based in London. The IBT incorrectly reported Dec. 14 that they would be based in Brussels as a result of having been named directors of Citicorp International Securities SA.

**Company Report**  
AT AND T  
Nov. 30 Quarter  
Revenue (millions)... 6,876.76  
Profits (millions)... 803.4  
Per Share... 1.33  
Year to Nov. 30  
Revenue (millions)... 26,011.0  
Profits (millions)... 3,301.0  
Per Share... 5.33

**MONETARY POLICY IN THE UNITED STATES**  
Detailed analysis of the use of monetary policy in the United States during the past decade, taking into account its economic and financial structure, the choice of monetary instruments and the effects of monetary policy on the financial and real sectors of the economy.

**OECD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK**  
The current economic situation of OECD countries and the prospects for 1975 regarding demand, output, employment, prices and the balance of payments as seen by OECD experts.

**ENERGY PROSPECTS TO 1985**  
An Assessment of Long Term Energy Development and Related Policies. Analyzes the effect of oil price increases on energy supply and demand in the OECD area using alternative projections. Evaluates the possibilities for saving energy and for increasing production of different forms of energy in OECD countries. Indicates the range of policy options in the energy field and possibilities for co-operation among OECD countries, with oil-exporting countries, and with non-oil producing developing countries. (To be published in January 1975).

**STATISTICS OF ENERGY 1959-1973/STATISTICS DE L'ENERGIE**  
Bilingual. \$13.50 F74.00 £7.40  
**PROVISIONAL OIL STATISTICS BY QUARTERS/STATISTIQUES PETROLIERES PROVISOIRES PAR TRIMESTRE**  
Bilingual. Subscription (4 issues): \$4.50 F18.00 £1.80

**OECD FINANCIAL STATISTICS/STATISTIQUES FINANCIERES DE L'OCDE**  
Supplies complete, up-to-date authoritative information on financial markets in 16 European countries, the United States, Canada and Japan.

**ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
Dept. H.T. - 2 rue André-Pascal, 75775 PARIS CEDEX 16

**CITY  
OF MARSEILLE****U.S. \$ 20,000,000****10 1/4 % Notes****1974-1986****Redeemable at Noteholder's Option on 19th December, 1981****Issue price: 98 %**

**BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE**  
**CREDIT LYONNAIS**  
**SOCIETE GENERALE**  
**AB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L.**  
**BANK GUTZWILLER, KURT, BUNGENER**  
**(Overseas) Limited**  
**BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.**  
**INTRA INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.L.**  
**WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GROSZENTRALE**  
**GEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.**  
**BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA**  
**BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)**  
**BANQUE FRANCAISE DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR**  
**BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.**  
**BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.**  
**BANQUE WORMS**  
**BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT-FRANKFURTER BANK**  
**CAPITALFIN INTERNATIONALE S.P.A.**  
**COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESellschaft**  
**CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE**  
**CREDIT DU NORD ET UNION PARISIENNE**  
**DEUTSCHE GROSZENTRALE - DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK**  
**DRESDNER BANK AKTIENGESellschaft**  
**FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) LIMITED**  
**GROSZENTRALE UND BANK DER OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESellschaft**  
**HAMBROS BANK LIMITED**  
**KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED**  
**KREIDT BANK N.V.**  
**KUHN, LOEB & CO., INTERNATIONAL**  
**MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED**  
**MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH SECURITIES UNDERWRITER LIMITED**  
**MORGAN GRENFIELD & CO. LIMITED**  
**ORION BANK LIMITED**  
**SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN**  
**SOCIETE GENERALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE**  
**WILLIAMS, GLYN & CO.**  
**WENSKA HANDELSBANKEN**  
**TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT**



Vo

Div. 1	Div. 2	Div. 3	Div. 4	Div. 5	Div. 6	Div. 7	Div. 8	Div. 9	Div. 10	Div. 11	Div. 12	Div. 13	Div. 14	Div. 15	Div. 16	Div. 17	Div. 18	Div. 19	Div. 20	Div. 21	Div. 22	Div. 23	Div. 24	Div. 25	Div. 26	Div. 27	Div. 28	Div. 29	Div. 30	Div. 31	Div. 32	Div. 33	Div. 34	Div. 35	Div. 36	Div. 37	Div. 38	Div. 39	Div. 40	Div. 41	Div. 42	Div. 43	Div. 44	Div. 45	Div. 46	Div. 47	Div. 48	Div. 49	Div. 50	Div. 51	Div. 52	Div. 53	Div. 54	Div. 55	Div. 56	Div. 57	Div. 58	Div. 59	Div. 60	Div. 61	Div. 62	Div. 63	Div. 64	Div. 65	Div. 66	Div. 67	Div. 68	Div. 69	Div. 70	Div. 71	Div. 72	Div. 73	Div. 74	Div. 75	Div. 76	Div. 77	Div. 78	Div. 79	Div. 80	Div. 81	Div. 82	Div. 83	Div. 84	Div. 85	Div. 86	Div. 87	Div. 88	Div. 89	Div. 90	Div. 91	Div. 92	Div. 93	Div. 94	Div. 95	Div. 96	Div. 97	Div. 98	Div. 99	Div. 100	Div. 101	Div. 102	Div. 103	Div. 104	Div. 105	Div. 106	Div. 107	Div. 108	Div. 109	Div. 110	Div. 111	Div. 112	Div. 113	Div. 114	Div. 115	Div. 116	Div. 117	Div. 118	Div. 119	Div. 120	Div. 121	Div. 122	Div. 123	Div. 124	Div. 125	Div. 126	Div. 127	Div. 128	Div. 129	Div. 130	Div. 131	Div. 132	Div. 133	Div. 134	Div. 135	Div. 136	Div. 137	Div. 138	Div. 139	Div. 140	Div. 141	Div. 142	Div. 143	Div. 144	Div. 145	Div. 146	Div. 147	Div. 148	Div. 149	Div. 150	Div. 151	Div. 152	Div. 153	Div. 154	Div. 155	Div. 156	Div. 157	Div. 158	Div. 159	Div. 160	Div. 161	Div. 162	Div. 163	Div. 164	Div. 165	Div. 166	Div. 167	Div. 168	Div. 169	Div. 170	Div. 171	Div. 172	Div. 173	Div. 174	Div. 175	Div. 176	Div. 177	Div. 178	Div. 179	Div. 180	Div. 181	Div. 182	Div. 183	Div. 184	Div. 185	Div. 186	Div. 187	Div. 188	Div. 189	Div. 190	Div. 191	Div. 192	Div. 193	Div. 194	Div. 195	Div. 196	Div. 197	Div. 198	Div. 199	Div. 200	Div. 201	Div. 202	Div. 203	Div. 204	Div. 205	Div. 206	Div. 207	Div. 208	Div. 209	Div. 210	Div. 211	Div. 212	Div. 213	Div. 214	Div. 215	Div. 216	Div. 217	Div. 218	Div. 219	Div. 220	Div. 221	Div. 222	Div. 223	Div. 224	Div. 225	Div. 226	Div. 227	Div. 228	Div. 229	Div. 230	Div. 231	Div. 232	Div. 233	Div. 234	Div. 235	Div. 236	Div. 237	Div. 238	Div. 239	Div. 240	Div. 241	Div. 242	Div. 243	Div. 244	Div. 245	Div. 246	Div. 247	Div. 248	Div. 249	Div. 250	Div. 251	Div. 252	Div. 253	Div. 254	Div. 255	Div. 256	Div. 257	Div. 258	Div. 259	Div. 260	Div. 261	Div. 262	Div. 263	Div. 264	Div. 265	Div. 266	Div. 267	Div. 268	Div. 269	Div. 270	Div. 271	Div. 272	Div. 273	Div. 274	Div. 275	Div. 276	Div. 277	Div. 278	Div. 279	Div. 280	Div. 281	Div. 282	Div. 283	Div. 284	Div. 285	Div. 286	Div. 287	Div. 288	Div. 289	Div. 290	Div. 291	Div. 292	Div. 293	Div. 294	Div. 295	Div. 296	Div. 297	Div. 298	Div. 299	Div. 300	Div. 301	Div. 302	Div. 303	Div. 304	Div. 305	Div. 306	Div. 307	Div. 308	Div. 309	Div. 310	Div. 311	Div. 312	Div. 313	Div. 314	Div. 315	Div. 316	Div. 317	Div. 318	Div. 319	Div. 320	Div. 321	Div. 322	Div. 323	Div. 324	Div. 325	Div. 326	Div. 327	Div. 328	Div. 329	Div. 330	Div. 331	Div. 332	Div. 333	Div. 334	Div. 335	Div. 336	Div. 337	Div. 338	Div. 339	Div. 340	Div. 341	Div. 342	Div. 343	Div. 344	Div. 345	Div. 346	Div. 347	Div. 348	Div. 349	Div. 350	Div. 351	Div. 352	Div. 353	Div. 354	Div. 355	Div. 356	Div. 357	Div. 358	Div. 359	Div. 360	Div. 361	Div. 362	Div. 363	Div. 364	Div. 365	Div. 366	Div. 367	Div. 368	Div. 369	Div. 370	Div. 371	Div. 372	Div. 373	Div. 374	Div. 375	Div. 376	Div. 377	Div. 378	Div. 379	Div. 380	Div. 381	Div. 382	Div. 383	Div. 384	Div. 385	Div. 386	Div. 387	Div. 388	Div. 389	Div. 390	Div. 391	Div. 392	Div. 393	Div. 394	Div. 395	Div. 396	Div. 397	Div. 398	Div. 399	Div. 400	Div. 401	Div. 402	Div. 403	Div. 404	Div. 405	Div. 406	Div. 407	Div. 408	Div. 409	Div. 410	Div. 411	Div. 412	Div. 413	Div. 414	Div. 415	Div. 416	Div. 417	Div. 418	Div. 419	Div. 420	Div. 421	Div. 422	Div. 423	Div. 424	Div. 425	Div. 426	Div. 427	Div. 428	Div. 429	Div. 430	Div. 431	Div. 432	Div. 433	Div. 434	Div. 435	Div. 436	Div. 437	Div. 438	Div. 439	Div. 440	Div. 441	Div. 442	Div. 443	Div. 444	Div. 445	Div. 446	Div. 447	Div. 448	Div. 449	Div. 450	Div. 451	Div. 452	Div. 453	Div. 454	Div. 455	Div. 456	Div. 457	Div. 458	Div. 459	Div. 460	Div. 461	Div. 462	Div. 463	Div. 464	Div. 465	Div. 466	Div. 467	Div. 468	Div. 469	Div. 470	Div. 471	Div. 472	Div. 473	Div. 474	Div. 475	Div. 476	Div. 477	Div. 478	Div. 479	Div. 480	Div. 481	Div. 482	Div. 483	Div. 484	Div. 485	Div. 486	Div. 487	Div. 488	Div. 489	Div. 490	Div. 491	Div. 492	Div. 493	Div. 494	Div. 495	Div. 496	Div. 497	Div. 498	Div. 499	Div. 500	Div. 501	Div. 502	Div. 503	Div. 504	Div. 505	Div. 506	Div. 507	Div. 508	Div. 509	Div. 510	Div. 511	Div. 512	Div. 513	Div. 514	Div. 515	Div. 516	Div. 517	Div. 518	Div. 519	Div. 520	Div. 521	Div. 522	Div. 523	Div. 524	Div. 525	Div. 526	Div. 527	Div. 528	Div. 529	Div. 530	Div. 531	Div. 532	Div. 533	Div. 534	Div. 535	Div. 536	Div. 537	Div. 538	Div. 539	Div. 540	Div. 541	Div. 542	Div. 543	Div. 544	Div. 545	Div. 546	Div. 547	Div. 548	Div. 549	Div. 550	Div. 551	Div. 552	Div. 553	Div. 554	Div. 555	Div. 556	Div. 557	Div. 558	Div. 559	Div. 560	Div. 561	Div. 562	Div. 563	Div. 564	Div. 565	Div. 566	Div. 567	Div. 568	Div. 569	Div. 570	Div. 571	Div. 572	Div. 573	Div. 574	Div. 575	Div. 576	Div. 577	Div. 578	Div. 579	Div. 580	Div. 581	Div. 582	Div. 583	Div. 584	Div. 585	Div. 586	Div. 587	Div. 588	Div. 589	Div. 590	Div. 591	Div. 592	Div. 593	Div. 594	Div. 595	Div. 596	Div. 597	Div. 598	Div. 599	Div. 600	Div. 601	Div. 602	Div. 603	Div. 604	Div. 605	Div. 606	Div. 607	Div. 608	Div. 609	Div. 610	Div. 611	Div. 612	Div. 613	Div. 614	Div. 615	Div. 616	Div. 617	Div. 618	Div. 619	Div. 620	Div. 621	Div. 622	Div. 623	Div. 624	Div. 625	Div. 626	Div. 627	Div. 628	Div. 629	Div. 630	Div. 631	Div. 632	Div. 633	Div. 634	Div. 635	Div. 636	Div. 637	Div. 638	Div. 639	Div. 640	Div. 641	Div. 642	Div. 643	Div. 644	Div. 645	Div. 646	Div. 647	Div. 648	Div. 649	Div. 650	Div. 651	Div. 652	Div. 653	Div. 654	Div. 655	Div. 656	Div. 657	Div. 658	Div. 659	Div. 660	Div. 661	Div. 662	Div. 663	Div. 664	Div. 665	Div. 666	Div. 667	Div. 668	Div. 669	Div. 670	Div. 671	Div. 672	Div. 673	Div. 674	Div. 675	Div. 676	Div. 677	Div. 678	Div. 679	Div. 680	Div. 681	Div. 682	Div. 683	Div. 684	Div. 685	Div. 686	Div. 687	Div. 688	Div. 689	Div. 690	Div. 691	Div. 692	Div. 693	Div. 694	Div. 695	Div. 696	Div. 697	Div. 698	Div. 699	Div. 700	Div. 701	Div. 702	Div. 703	Div. 704	Div. 705	Div. 706	Div. 707	Div. 708	Div. 709	Div. 710	Div. 711	Div. 712	Div. 713	Div. 714	Div. 715	Div. 716	Div. 717	Div. 718	Div. 719	Div. 720	Div. 721	Div. 722	Div. 723	Div. 724	Div. 725	Div. 726	Div. 727	Div. 728	Div. 729	Div. 730	Div. 731	Div. 732	Div. 733	Div. 734	Div. 735	Div. 736	Div. 737	Div. 738	Div. 739	Div. 740	Div. 741	Div. 742	Div. 743	Div. 744	Div. 745	Div. 746	Div. 747	Div. 748	Div. 749	Div. 750	Div. 751	Div. 752	Div. 753	Div. 754	Div. 755	Div. 756	Div. 757	Div. 758	Div. 759	Div. 760	Div. 761	Div. 762	Div. 763	Div. 764	Div. 765	Div. 766	Div. 767	Div. 768	Div. 769	Div. 770	Div. 771	Div. 772	Div. 773	Div. 774	Div. 775	Div. 776	Div. 777	Div. 778	Div. 779	Div. 780	Div. 781	Div. 782	Div. 783	Div. 784	Div. 785	Div. 786	Div. 787	Div. 788	Div. 789	Div. 790	Div. 791	Div. 792	Div. 793	Div. 794	Div. 795	Div. 796	Div. 797	Div. 798	Div. 799	Div. 800	Div. 801	Div. 802	Div. 803	Div. 804	Div. 805	Div. 806	Div. 807	Div. 808	Div. 809	Div. 810	Div. 811	Div. 812	Div. 813	Div. 814	Div. 815	Div. 816	Div. 817	Div. 818	Div. 819	Div. 820	Div. 821	Div. 822	Div. 823	Div. 824	Div. 825	Div. 826	Div. 827	Div. 828	Div. 829	Div. 830	Div. 831	Div. 832	Div. 833	Div. 834	Div. 835	Div. 836	Div. 837	Div. 838	Div. 839	Div. 840	Div. 841	Div. 842	Div. 843	Div. 844	Div. 845	Div. 846	Div. 847	Div. 848	Div. 849	Div. 850	Div. 851	Div. 852	Div. 853	Div. 854	Div. 855	Div. 856	Div. 857	Div. 858	Div. 859	Div. 860	Div. 861	Div. 862	Div. 863	Div. 864	Div. 865	Div. 866	Div. 867	Div. 868	Div. 869	Div. 870	Div. 871	Div. 872	Div. 873	Div. 874	Div. 875	Div. 876	Div. 877	Div. 878	Div. 879	Div. 880	Div. 881	Div. 882	Div. 883	Div. 884	Div. 885	Div. 886	Div. 887	Div. 888	Div. 889	Div. 890	Div. 891	Div. 892	Div. 893	Div. 894	Div. 895	Div. 896	Div. 897	Div. 898	Div. 899	Div. 900	Div. 901	Div. 902	Div. 903	Div. 904	Div. 905	Div. 906	Div. 907	Div. 908	Div. 909	Div. 910	Div. 911	Div. 912	Div. 913	Div. 914	Div. 915	Div. 916	Div. 917	Div. 918	Div. 919	Div. 920	Div. 921	Div. 922	Div. 923	Div. 924	Div. 925	Div. 926	Div. 927	Div. 928	Div. 929	Div. 930	Div. 931	Div. 932	Div. 933	Div. 934	Div. 935	Div. 936	Div. 937	Div. 938	Div. 939	Div. 940	Div. 941	Div. 942	Div. 943	Div. 944	Div. 945	Div. 946	Div. 947	Div. 948	Div. 949	Div. 950	Div. 951	Div. 952	Div. 953	Div. 954	Div. 955	Div. 956	Div. 957	Div. 958	Div. 959	Div. 960	Div. 961	Div. 962	Div. 963	Div. 964	Div. 965	Div. 966	Div. 967	Div. 968	Div. 969	Div. 970	Div. 971	Div. 972	Div. 973	Div. 974	Div. 975	Div. 976	Div. 977	Div. 978	Div. 979	Div. 980	Div. 981	Div. 982	Div. 983	Div. 984	Div. 985	Div. 986	Div. 987	Div. 988	Div. 989	Div. 990	Div. 991	Div. 992	Div. 993	Div. 994	Div. 995	Div. 996	Div. 997	Div. 998	Div. 999	Div. 1000	Div. 1001	Div. 1002	Div. 1003	Div. 1004	Div. 1005	Div. 1006	Div. 1007	Div. 1008	Div. 1009	Div. 1010	Div. 1011	Div. 1012	Div. 1013	Div. 1014	Div. 1015	Div. 1016	Div. 1017	Div. 1018	Div. 1019	Div. 1020	Div. 1021	Div. 1022	Div. 1023	Div. 1024	Div. 1025	Div. 1026	Div. 1027	Div. 1028	Div. 1029	Div. 1030	Div. 1031	Div. 1032	Div. 1033	Div. 1034	Div. 1035	Div. 1036	Div. 1037	Div. 1038	Div. 1039	Div. 1040	Div. 1041	Div. 1042	Div. 1043	Div. 1044	Div. 1045	Div. 1046	Div. 1047	Div. 1048	Div. 1049	Div. 1050	Div. 1051	Div. 1052	Div. 1053	Div. 1054	Div. 1055	Div. 1056	Div. 1057	Div. 1058	Div. 1059	Div. 1060	Div. 1061	Div. 1062	Div. 1063	Div. 1064	Div. 1065	Div. 1066	Div. 1067	Div. 1068	Div. 1069	Div. 1070	Div. 1071	Div. 1072	Div. 1073	Div. 1074	Div. 1075	Div. 1076	Div. 1077	Div. 1078	Div. 1079	Div. 1080	Div. 1081	Div. 1082	Div. 1083	Div. 1084	Div. 1085	Div. 1086	Div. 1087	Div. 1088	Div. 1089	Div. 1090	Div. 1091	Div. 1092	Div. 1093	Div. 1094	Div. 1095	Div. 1096	Div. 1097	Div. 1098	Div. 1099	Div. 1100	Div. 1101	Div. 1102	Div. 1103	Div. 1104	Div. 1105	Div. 1106	Div. 1107	Div. 1108	Div. 1109	Div. 1110	Div. 1111	Div. 1112	Div. 1113	Div. 1114	Div. 1115	Div. 1116	Div. 1117	Div. 1118	Div. 1119	Div. 1120	Div. 1121	Div. 1122</
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-------------







<u>1974</u>	Stocks and	Sls.	Chgs	<u>1974</u>	Stocks and	Sls.	Chgs
			p.m. prev.				p.m. prev.

[illegible]

**\$25,000,000**  
***Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken***  
***10¼% Capital Notes Due 1981***  
***(Subordinated to deposits and other liabilities)***

All these restrictions having been laid, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

**U.S. \$15,000,000**

**10¼ per cent. Notes due 1980**

**Citicorp International Bank Limited**

**Commerzbank AG/Banco**

**Commerzbank AG/Banco di Roma/Crédit Lyonnais**

**Credit Suisse White Weld Limited**

**Kidder, Peabody International Limited**

**Kleinwort, Benson Limited**

**Bank Corporation (Overseas)**

have subscribed or procured subscription for the Notes.

The placing of the Notes has been underwritten by, among others:

**Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.**  
**Nonura Europe N.V.**  
**The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd**  
**Daiwa Europe N.V.**

**Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.**  
**The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.**  
**Industriebank von Japan (Deutsche**  
**Aktiengesellschaft**

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Associated Japanese Bank (International)  
Limited  
Julius Baer International Limited  
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro  
Bank of America International Limited  
Bankers Trust International Limited  
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas)

Credit Chimique  
 Crédit Industriel et Commercial  
 Crédit du Nord et Union Paribas  
 - Union Bancaire  
 Credit Agricole  
 Richard Dava & Co. Bankiers  
 DBS-DaWa Securities International  
 Limited  
 Bank für Aktienkredit-Gesellschaft  
 Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche  
 Kommunalbank  
 Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation  
 Deutsche Aktiengesellschaft  
 Dresdner Bank AG  
 Drexel Burnham and Company, Inc.  
 Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft  
 Europamerica International Bank Limited  
 Europamerica Securities Corporation  
 First American Bank Corporation Limited  
 First Boston (Europe) Limited  
 Robert Fleming & Co. Limited  
 Anthony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.  
 Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
 Grenzfunktionen-Incorporated  
 Harcourt, Williams & Co., Inc.  
 (Affiliate of Sachs & Company Inc.)

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith  
Securities Underwriters Limited  
R. Metzler and, Sohn & Co.  
Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited  
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited  
Nesbitt, Thomson Limited  
New Court Securities Corporation  
New Japan Securities Limited  
The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities  
Co., Ltd.  
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
AG, Copenhagen 1, Denmark  
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis  
International S.A.  
Piercon, Halding & Piercon  
Syndanon Brothers  
Société des Banques Belges  
J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Limited  
Singer & Friedlander Limited  
Skandinaviska Enkeltbank Banken  
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated  
Société Financière Assurances  
(Groupe R.A.S.)  
Société Séquencière de Banques  
Stratton, Turbill & Co.  
Svenske Handelsbanken  
Trustee Bank and Trust Company of  
New York, Ltd.  
C. O. Yrjönska & Burkhart  
Union Bank of Switzerland (Underwriters)  
Limited  
Verenigde Westbank Afdelingssociëteit  
M. M. Warburg-Brickman, Wirtz and Co.  
Warburg Paribas Broker Inc.  
Wardley Limited  
Weisssteinsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
Wilmshaus, Weid & Co. Incorporated  
Williams, Glyn & Co.  
Woodwards Limited

**28 November 1974**











## In World Cup Skiing

## Gros Retains Form in Giant Slalom

DI CAMPAGLIO, (Reuters).—Defending champion Piero Gros scored a brilliant in the giant slalom.

Gros covered the two 1,480-meter courses in a total of three seconds and 0.12 seconds in his first-run time, placed by the fact a third position when the going was

"All the same, I am very pleased with my performance," he said. Second was 21-year-old Greg Jones of the United States, who placed down the course in 1:51.51 in the second run after placing seventh in the first leg. His total was 3:06.08.

"I went down for the punch the second time," Jones said. "After the first run, I thought I had a chance and I felt really good on the starting gate for the second run."

"After three runs, I was

could do it. I always ski better when I'm behind." Jones' fall in the second came just as the crowd was whooping at what they thought was an Italian double—Gros in first and Tina Petrowgova in second.

But the American's performance placed Petrowgova third, with a time of 3:06.68. Fourth was Austrian downhill star Franz Klammer in 3:06.75.

Klammer currently heads the World Cup standings with 68 points, while Gros' win today put him second with 50, ahead of

Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark at 45. Fifth was Italy's four-time world champion Gustavo Thoeni, who has yet to find his form this season. His "trial time" was 3:06.06.

Looking depressed, he said: "I was slowed down by the wind in the first leg. I made several mistakes in the second, although my time there was the third best."

Klammer, whose specialty is the downhill, said afterward, "I now feel capable of winning giant slalom, too, and had it not been for a terrible mistake in the first leg when one of my skis slipped, I might have come second."

Gros, who only managed 17th in yesterday's special slalom, said: "I absolutely had to win this time if I wanted to keep within distance of the World Cup leader."

"Lucky, I had a sufficient margin in hand from my first leg to make up for the fact that the going was much quicker for my rivals on the second."

Jones, the former U.S. junior downhill champion, competing in his first World Cup season, said he might have done even better but for some mistakes on his first run.

"In fact, I almost had to stop a couple of times because I took the wrong line. But it doesn't matter because we will be even stronger in January."

"Our new German trainer, Harald Schoenhaar, is excellent and has helped us a lot. We'll soon be strong in the slalom as well as in the giant slalom."

A disappointment today was Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark, who won yesterday's special slalom. He could only manage 34 place.

Stenmark, who slipped to third in the World Cup standings, explained that he had slept badly last night. "I was not concentrated enough and the snow was not fast enough for me as I left second on the first run."

**Giant Slalom Leaders**

1. Piero Gros, Italy	(1:33.65-1:33.73)	2:07.38
2. Greg Jones, U.S.	(1:51.51-1:51.51)	3:06.08
3. Tina Petrowgova, Italy	(1:53.63-1:53.63)	3:06.68
4. Franz Klammer, Aust.	(1:54.68-1:54.68)	3:06.75
5. Gustav Thoeni, Italy	(1:54.74-1:54.74)	3:06.75
6. Rich Baker, Nor.	(1:54.44-1:54.44)	3:06.75
7. Hans Hinterleitner, Aust.	(1:54.53-1:54.53)	3:06.75

**World Cup Standings**

1. Franz Klammer, Aust.	68
2. Piero Gros, Italy	50
3. Ingemar Stenmark, Swe.	45
4. Werner Grissmann, W. Ger.	35
5. Paolo de Cellesi, Italy	25
6. Rich Baker, Nor.	24
7. Tina Petrowgova, Italy	21
8. Barry Pink, Italy	20
9. Greg Jones, U.S.	19



Guillermo Villas, during his match for Grand Prix title.

## k of Tennis World Is All Vilas

les Friedman  
K. Dec. 18 (NYT).—Vilas of the new breed of tennis, the talk of the world, conqueror of the and the 11th Nastase of \$250,000. And Vilas takes it all in

of the Grand Prix proving he could on grass as on clay, did Argentina south a refreshing edition to the story. A year anybody had heard

tennis fun, not a life or death, and well discuss inter-ceptions, psychology or tactics, or exchange

y doesn't mean that," he says. "And I about maybe being want to play each I can."

stase befuddled with turns. The Roma- of the most specta-ers, but he had to had been outplayed final at Melbourne.

y difficult to play case said, "The ball from different angles as two sets to adjust

Vilas go from here? the tough World p Tennis circuit, Jan. 20 in Phila-

## Month Rise

LIRES, Dec. 18 (AP).—Vilas won the Grand Prix the culmination of a to stardom: eight ngle championships, 5 titles with Spanish, and Orantes—all in a jump from 35th to 10th.

joins the Argentine team against Brazil. Vilas will be playing time this year in a without a prize. If an win the South

ne, he hopes to meet one of the United States. Vilas is better haven't played, but reached his level."

adario, 49, the Bra- Davis Cupper who Vilas and will face recently said, "Vilas is. It took him ten think of one. Then ing, Vilas needs ex-

r who shrills publicly philosophy, Vilas is tina's middle class, he really doesn't care

st to Play ne money to helping prisoner campaigns. wear several brace-ir names," Vilas said interview. "I don't he to make a fortune. o play tennis."

as a child, I wanted r goalie. But my dad smis racket. I prac- in our Mar del Plata u I broke my first w it was my game

Vilas says the beginning, his ard on racket. a bought him up to ets a year until he his own. At 14, he th American junior came a pro at 16.

spent a year in theilitary. He'll possibly r classes, which he year on the pro tou- s writing a book of of the world.

major purchase noted is a small seaside e bought in Argen- n of Atlantic Beach, la

he goes to dances at oners in Mar del mostly he would th friends and listen r swim.

5, his doubles part- frequent foe, says, is even better as a as a tennis player."

recently, "A good r not only must know y but he must also 1 qualities."

ve Borg, Stan Smith, and Connors are bet- But his favorite or- e Brazilian Tomaz Borg.

"There are ones, but I don't like sople."

## Court—No. 1

RINE, Dec. 18 (AP).—Vilas of the United Margaret Court of uard the seedlings for of the Australian Ten-ament, which starts

## A Look at 1974 Golf—It Was the Year of Miller

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (UPI).—Johnny Miller didn't win every golf tournament in 1974. It only seemed like it.

"This year has been sort of ridiculous," Miller says. "I've got to keep everything in perspective. I know it's not going to be like this every year."

No, it certainly won't, because here is what it was like for Miller in 1974:

• Victories in eight tourna-ments on the U.S. tour (and another big one in Japan), more than Jack Nicklaus ever won in a

single year and matching the best by Arnold Palmer. Only Byron Nelson and Sam Snead ever won more tournaments.

• Official PGA earnings of \$553,021, shattering the record held by Nicklaus, by more than \$30,000.

"I guess my year was intimidat-ing to some of the pros," said Miller, who won all but three of the tournaments in which he was in serious contention. "I don't think I'm that good, but maybe I'm better than I think."

Miller was so good this year

that it was easy to overlook some other notable achievements: Gary Player's victories in the Masters and British Open and the 100th tournament victory of Player's career; or the Monsanto Open triumph by Lee Elder that made him the first black to qualify for the Masters.

The only thing missing from Miller's portfolio of success was a major championship, the yardstick that has become the measure of golfing success ever since Nicklaus so willed it. But Miller did win the tour's first three stops

—the Grubbs, Phoenix and Tucson, something no one else ever did—and also the Heritage, Tournament of Champions, Westchester, World Open and Kaiser. When it was done, he could say:

"I would never trade this year for one major title. No way. No matter what Jack Nicklaus says, or anybody else. Every one is major to me."

Of course, Miller does have one major title in his past, the 1973 U.S. Open. That is 13 fewer than the 14 won by Nicklaus, the record-holder. Nicklaus didn't add to his total in 1974 either, although he did finish second in the PGA championship, third in the British Open and fourth in the Masters.

It was, in sum, a very "un-Nicklaus" year. He won \$238,178 in official tour money, second to Miller's record, and two tourna-ments.

The other major championships went to Hale Irwin, winner of the U.S. Open, and Lee Trevino, who edged Nicklaus by a shot in the PGA championship and then announced that he would end his boyhood of Augusta and compete in the 1975 masters. Trevino needs a Masters victory to join Nicklaus, Player, Gene Sarazen and Ben Hogan as winners of all four of the world's major titles.

Total purses on the tour surpassed \$8.5 million but will drop a little next year with the schedule reduced by two events.

Palmer's unfortunate slide home a new low when he missed the cut in three consecutive tournaments during the spring. Palmer played a little better during the summer and was a contender at the U.S. Open, but his official earnings of \$36,293 dollars were his lowest in 15 years. He also came up without a victory for the second time in three years and, in fact, finished in the top 10 in only two of 20 U.S. tournaments.



Knicks' Walt Frazier goes to one knee to keep ball from Warriors' Butch Beard.

## As Usual, Barry Leads NBA Warriors

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP).—A couple of the haves didn't have it last night—so the haves gave it to them. And, as usual, Rick Barry had it all. Barry, the National Basketball Association's leading scorer, scored 44 points to lead the Golden State Warriors to a 128-108 victory over the New York Knicks.

"When you're good and playing well, I don't think anyone can stop you," Barry observed.

Earl Monroe's 28 points and 36 by Frazier led New York, but Barry stole the show.

"When you get a guy like Barry, you expect him to score 35 or 40," Phil Jackson said after

fouling out of the game in a futile attempt to stop him.

"You have to do a job on everyone else... but you can't say Barry won the game for them. He just happens to be their scorer. We didn't play well. We weren't concentrating enough on defense... He got too many open shots. They were executing very well for him... When he's working like he did tonight, it's tough."

It has been tough for Jackson in the last three games, two losses to Buffalo and the bump by the Warriors. Against the Braves, Jackson had to defend against McAdoo, who scored 20 points in the two games. "After this week-end and tonight, I'm just about blind," he said.

It has been tough for Jackson in the last three games, two losses to Buffalo and the bump by the Warriors. Against the Braves, Jackson had to defend against McAdoo, who scored 20 points in the two games. "After this week-end and tonight, I'm just about blind," he said.

It has been tough for Jackson in the last three games, two losses to Buffalo and the bump by the Warriors. Against the Braves, Jackson had to defend against McAdoo, who scored 20 points in the two games. "After this week-end and tonight, I'm just about blind," he said.

It has been tough for Jackson in the last three games, two losses to Buffalo and the bump by the Warriors. Against the Braves, Jackson had to defend against McAdoo, who scored 20 points in the two games. "After this week-end and tonight, I'm just about blind," he said.

It has been tough for Jackson in the last three games, two losses to Buffalo and the bump by the Warriors. Against the Braves, Jackson had to defend against McAdoo, who scored 20 points in the two games. "After this week-end and tonight, I'm just about blind," he said.



David Fowler of Memphis State, quarterback for Blues, fumbles as he is hit by Drew Padin (No. 64) of Stanford during first quarter. Recovery led to Blues' score.

## North Wins 2d Straight Blue-Gray Bowl

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 18 (AP).—Quarterback Steve Grogan of Kansas State led the North to a 29-24 victory over the South last night in the Blue-Gray football game.

Steve Joachim of Temple scored the final six points for the North with less than two minutes left when he scored from the one-yard line after an 84-yard drive.

Grogan, voted the best offensive Northern player, threw a touchdown pass and went over for a two-point conversion after another score and kept the North in the game despite several fumbles.

It was the second year in a row that the North won the title, but a Southerner, Jay Lynn Hodgin of South Carolina, won the most-valuable-player honor.

## Jockey, 19, Sets Season Record for Winners

By Gerald Strine

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (WP).—Chris McCarron scored his 518th victory yesterday, the most ever scored by a jockey in one season anywhere.

The 19-year-old apprentice was 0-for-5 going into the seventh race at Laurel, Md., with Ohmylove. The natives and the chalk players were getting restless.

Then McCarron found someone he could beat: his brother. By a nose.

Ohmylove edged past Boston Ego, ridden by 25-year-old Gregg McCarron, about 50 yards from the wire and never lost the narrow advantage. It had been a two-horse race from the start, Ohmylove going into the lead from the gate and staying there in the long run by the backstretch. At that point Boston Ego, a dark bay gelding named for the McCarrons' home town, moved ahead from the outside.

Herbert McCarron, the jockey's father, watched from atop a small stand in the winner's circle. He said, as Ohmylove surrendered the lead, "It's Gregg that Chris has to beat. Come on, Chris! Come on, baby!" He did not have a ticket on the 3-to-5 favorite or, for that matter, on the 18-to-1 shot that had taken command.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

It's a wonderful honor," said Ward, who laughed when it was mentioned that if Forego had tried racing on the grass, he might have won four Eclipse awards.

The trainer said, in a telephone interview from Florida, that he planned to work Forego on grass one day "at spring at Hialeah, but couldn't because the track was being repaired. However, I said, the son of Ford probably will try grass in 1975."

It was difficult to tell who was the happiest, Chris, Gregg or their father. Rarely has a jockey, after being beaten by a nose, had reason to smile so broadly and brag about the winner.

The owner of Ohmylove is Sam Fiorito, and Dick Dutton is the trainer. Fiorito was the owner and Dutton the trainer on Dec. 6, 1973, when Canada's Sancy Hawley, a journeyman, guided Bold King to victory in the third race at Laurel for his 483rd success of the season, equalling the record set by Bill Shoemaker in 1953. Hawley bettered Shoemaker's mark two races later, on Night Train Lane, and stayed at Laurel for a 515 total by winning with Third Law on Dec. 31.

Bill Hartack, with 417 winners in 1955; Jorge Velasquez, 438 in 1967; Hawley, 452 in 1970; and Alvan Binkes, with 419 in 1967 as runnerup to Velasquez, are the only other riders to pass the 400 mark.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego Named Top Horse  
NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (NYT).—Forego, big in size and achievement, was named yesterday the horse of the year in thoroughbred racing.

The 4-year-old gelding, owned by Martha Gerry and trained by Sherrill Ward, also was selected as the year's top handicapper horse and No. 1 sprinter in voting for the Eclipse awards by the Thoroughbred Racing Association, the National Turf Writers Association and the Daily Racing Form.

After setting the record, McCarron changed colors for the eighth race and promptly turned in victory No. 517 on Apres Vins.

Forego was worse than third just once in 13 races, all stakes, in 1974. He won eight times, distances from seven furlongs to two miles and under weights of 126 to 131 pounds.

There was only one close race for 1974 in 1974. That was in the category of older fillies and mares. Harry Mangurian Jr.'s Desert Vixen, last year's 2-year-old filly champion, edged Nelson Bunker Hunt's France-based Dahlia, 13 points to 11.

## A's to Fight Hunter Verdict

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 18 (NYT).—Charles Finley, owner of the Oakland A's, plans to seek a restraining order against Jim (Catfish) Hunter, preventing the pitcher from negotiating with any other team. He will also ask a court to overturn the arbitrator's decision that made Hunter a free agent.

A hearing has been scheduled and Richard Moss, counsel for the Major League Players Association, will oppose Finley's move. It was Moss who argued the Hunter case successfully before the arbitration panel.

Hunter has been one of the major assets of the Oakland Club, but he won't be unless the team's



## Art Buchwald

## Congratulations, Rocky

Hon. Nelson Rockefeller  
Executive Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

May I offer my congratulations

as it looks like you are finally being confirmed to the second-highest office in the land. You join a long list of famous and illustrious people in this distinguished post, including Elbridge Gerry, Daniel Tompkins, George Dallas, Hannibal Hamlin, Schuyler Colfax, Garrett Hobart, Thomas Marshall, Charles Curtis and Spiro Agnew.

Some Americans tend to make fun of the vice-presidents of our country, but they're wrong. It is a job which demands tremendous knowledge, great statesmanship and extreme tenacity—all of which you need to get in to see the President.

I don't want you to get too excited by Mr. Ford's promises to make you "this strong right arm." Translated into presidential terms, this means you will be sent to swearing-ins of new heads of state (which recently became a full-time job), attending funerals of departed world leaders, speaking at party fundraising dinners and playing golf with Bob Hope.

Your desk is in the Executive Office Building, separated by an alley from the White House, and only a three-minute walk to the President's office. Unfortunately, there is a wall of presidential aides stationed in the alley, most

of them former all-American linebackers, who are prepared to tackle any vice-president who tries to see the President.

For your own safety, I would suggest that, if you really want to see the President, you go in the tourists' entrance and then make a dash for the Oval Office. The presidential aides will be expecting you to come across the alley and if you have luck you could make it.

Occasionally, the President holds official ceremonies in the Rose Garden and you might wrangle an invitation to one of those. If you arrive early, you can get a good spot behind the rope and see the President close up.

I know one vice-president of the United States who actually got to meet the President when he pretended he was the father of the March of Dimes poster child.

Another good way to see the President is at the Army-Navy football game, particularly at halftime when he crosses the field to sit on the other side.

Now, I know what you're going to ask next. "What do I say if I ever get to meet the President?"

The important thing is to be yourself. President Ford is a very simple man and he will immediately put you at ease. If he asks you a question, don't hesitate to answer. Many vice-presidents become tongue-tied in the presence of the President of the United States. But remember this: He puts on his pants every morning the same as you do (even though on some occasions he doesn't fit).

The President will probably ask you about your family and what you do for a living. Don't beat about the bush. Tell him you're the vice-president of the United States and, if he wants details, make them up. On no condition admit to him that you don't do anything because President Ford is always looking for ways of cutting the budget, and you certainly don't want him to do away with your job.

There is more advice I could give you, but I don't want you to absorb too much at one time. The thing to remember when you get discouraged is that the job pays well, and it's the next best thing to serving your country.

Art Buchwald.

## Washington Star-News Names a New Editor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (UPI).—James Bellows, associate editor of the Los Angeles Times, has been named editor of the Washington Star-News, it was announced today.

Mr. Bellows, 52, will assume his new post Jan. 13. He replaces Newbold Noyes, editor of the paper since 1963.

Mr. Bellows, a native of Detroit, has been associated with the Los Angeles Times since 1966. Before then, he was editor of the now defunct New York Herald Tribune.

## French Flocking To Shepherddom

By Betty Werther

RAMBOUILLET, France (UPI)—Few shepherds these days, at least in France, watch over their flocks by night.

Their sheep are usually sleeping in comfortable, sometimes heated barns. If the shepherds themselves are not following suit, they are probably brushing up on anatomy, pathology, genetics or economics.

An increasing number of young men and women are flocking to the profession, attracted by an aura of the free, pure life, away from polluted cities, the competition and boredom of office life.

"It's a real return to the philosophy of Rousseau," said 21-year-old apprentice-shepherd Bertrand Lefebvre. "Many people think they're going to roll in the grass and play the flute all day in a haven of pastoral bliss just like Little Bo Peep and Boy Blue. Then comes the awakening with the realization that sheep farming requires a lot of technique and preparation and hard work. Most of them give up after a few months."

Lefebvre is a student at the Bergerie Nationale, founded by Louis XVI in 1788 and located on the grounds of the Chateau de Rambouillet. The entrance to the group of long, gabled structures bears the inscription "Curae oves ovineque magister" (the school cares for the sheep and the masters of the sheep).

Because of the great number of applicants, the Bergerie, which graduates about 80 shepherds a year, has tightened its entrance requirements. Priority is given to children of farmers. But they must have a Brevet d'Apprentissage Agricole (an agricultural apprenticeship diploma) from a technical high school

Pierre Mahey, who went to the Bergerie to brush up on modern methods.



and a year's practical experience. Many have baccalaureat degrees.

Men and women from non-farming families are accepted only after 18 months' experience on accredited farms. The director, Roger Regaudie, who has students already enrolled for 1977 and a long waiting list, plans to increase that requirement to two years.

"We had a lot of dead wood, especially after 1968," Regaudie said, "so we must impress on young people that this is a serious business, not a lark."

Most students are studying for a Brevet Professionnel Ovin (professional shepherd's diploma). Others are working for higher degrees which will qualify them to care for other ruminants, to manage bigger farms, run cooperatives, teach or work in local administrations.

While studying for the BPO they live in Rambouillet and are up at 7:30 a.m. to feed and care for more than 500 select merino sheep. But most of their time is spent in the classroom. During the first semester, they study techniques of sheep raising, including anatomy, nutrition, pathology and genetics, with shorter courses involving such techniques as artificial insemination and shearing. During the second semester, they are placed on farms for more practice, then return to Rambouillet for a final semester, studying crops, economics and the law.

For some of the 53 students

who passed their first-semester exams last week, the major problem is finding money, a minimum of \$50,000 to \$60,000, according to Bertrand Lefebvre, to buy a farm and animals. "Credit is tight with loans granted only after three years' experience," he said. "If you don't have at least the land to start with, it's almost impossible." Lefebvre is city-bred (Parisian).

Today in France most sheep (90 per cent) are raised for meat. But in the 18th century, it was the wool that mattered. The Bergerie Nationale was established after Louis XVI, at the instigation of his finance minister, persuaded his cousin, the Spanish king, to let him import a flock of prize merino sheep known at the time for their fine, abundant wool. Spain had a near monopoly on the wool market.

In June, 1788, a flock of 334 ewes, 43 rams and seven lead sheep, accompanied by five shepherds, left the Segovia area for France. During the four-month trip, 17 sheep were lost. Thirty-five ewes and many lambs died during their first winter in France. But care and feeding methods were adapted and eventually the flock flourished. By 1850, it had reached 33 million. But with the industrial revolution and cotton from the new colonies, demand for merino wool dwindled and, with it, the number of sheep in France. There were about 7 million after World War II.

Today, contrary to what is happening in most other countries—sheep in the United States are down to 20 million from 36 million in 1967—the French flock is back up to around 10 million on some 180,000 sheep farms.

An alumnus of the Bergerie Nationale is Pierre Mahey, who tends a prize flock of mixed Russian Romanov and Finnish strains on the vast domain of the Chateau de Fresne in the Loire-et-Cher department. After 18 years' experience, he went back to the Bergerie to brush up on modern methods, many of which he criticizes sharply. "If, for instance, you force ewes to have several lambs a year, you might as well be working in a factory."

Descended from a long line of shepherds, Mahey knows all the secrets—about standing with his back to the wind so that even a soft voice will carry, or how to spot a good lamb at a glance. With his highly trained dogs, he can lead hundreds of sheep single file over an 18-foot forest path. Many would-be shepherds come to watch and learn from him what they cannot learn in books.

"More than technique or money, you must have deep, basic love and respect for animals, in fact, for all living creatures," Mahey said, "and just as important you must have endless patience and great, great gentleness."

## PEOPLE: Pat Nixon Voted 'Most Admired'

Just as she had been during her last two years in the White House, Pat Nixon was voted the most admired woman in Good Housekeeping magazine's annual poll of readers. Her youngest daughter, Julie Nixon Eisenhower, placed fourth; and Mamie Eisenhower, widow of the President, remained on the list in 10th place despite a year of ill health and seclusion. In seventh place, Betty Ford, the new first lady. Others chosen from a list of 47 nominees were Golda Meir, former Israeli premier, in second place; Rose Kennedy, mother of the late President, third; Shirley Temple Black, ambassador to Ghana, fifth; actress Patricia Neal, sixth; Princess Grace of Monaco, eighth; and Ethel Kennedy, ninth.

Women in the U.S. Cor-

from now on will be the designer who clothe West and Dorothy Lam Oscar-winning Edith H. Head is simply updating 30-year-old uniforms done by Mainbocher. The uniform, free to entice, is a kind of black and white instead of black and includes dress pants first time.

Actor and art expert Price has been sued for libel by a painter who alleged to have called a "remark had been quoted" 63-year-old Price as a plagiarist. Robert Rossi kept paintings outside his Price was quoted as having a nut on my hand, at one painting that was wrapped and there, no it. He said Botticelli said Rembrandt, that's it. Rossi complained, filed in Los Angeles Times. Price's published remarks humiliated him and damaged professional standing.

Susan Ford's boyfriend says that a woman's place is in the home and the President's daughter agrees. Children should "have a mother to come crying to," she said in an interview with the Ladies Home Journal. Gardner Britt, her boyfriend, said that he thought Miss Ford, 37, would be "the average mother on the block, always doing a lot for the neighborhood kids." "I don't think she'll be a professional woman or anything," he said. "I don't think she'll do anything spectacular." Of Britt's male chauvinism, Miss Ford said, "I give in to him totally. Motherly love saves me. We have each other about it 24 hours a day. We're like two little girls."

Simon Rhodes, 17, second cousin to Queen Elizabeth, appeared in court Tuesday, charged with setting fire to a dormitory at Harrow (England) School, where he is a senior. He was freed on bail until Jan. 28. More than 60 boys fled the dormitory when fire broke out in the early hours of Nov. 23—none were hurt, a hundred firefighters fought the blaze, which did

Actor Richard Burton spend Christmas with Elizabeth of Yugoslavia, arranged for his own plus a handful of nepotism to spend the holidays with the prince and princess and her will be at the neighbor sort of Verber. Definitely spending Christmas, Burton said, will be committing two places. In a Monday night, Burton said that his romance with the princess was a mess in the rocks. "I'm rubbish," he said. He said the princess had wanted the London newspaper printed the rumor the romance was at the point. "But I calmed it on the telephone. I'm this sort of thing," he said. I get annoyed when people are not concerned as I am. About his drinking, he said he had not had a "apart from the occasional glass of wine" since June, with actress Sophia

—SAMUEL JOHNSON

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, DEC. 19

EXPRESS 1275101A USVOLVO

MESSAGES, DEC. 19

REDONCE 1275101A USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

IC88010 USVOLVO

## SHOPPING

ROSENTHAL FRANKFURT

Plus Chinoiserie, Katerpiller

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

Write for catalogue.

## MOVING

ALLIED VAN LINES INT'L

Don't move without consulting

Mr. McLean, 3110 N. 1st St., N.W.

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034

Call: 875-4141, 273-3034, 273-3034